

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff..... Wm. S. Chalker
Clerk..... James W. Hartwick
Register..... John Leeson
Treasurer..... John Rasmussen
Prosecuting Attorney..... J. Patterson
Judge of Probate..... J. C. Wright
O. C. Com..... J. K. Wright
Surveyor..... Wm. H. Henshaw

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township..... Thos. Wabley
South Branch..... E. P. Richardson
North Branch..... John Hanna
Maple Forest..... Benj. F. Sherman
Grayling..... Jas. K. Wright
Frederick..... W. H. Henshaw
Ball..... E. Kellong
Clatsop..... F. F. Henshaw
Clear Plain..... E. Henshaw

IS THE WOMAN DEAD?

LUETGERT'S LAWYERS CLAIM IT CANNOT BE PROVEN.

Upon that Point Hinges the Fate of Chicago's Rich Sausage Maker, Who Is Being Tried for a Most Heinous Crime.

Case of Great Interest.

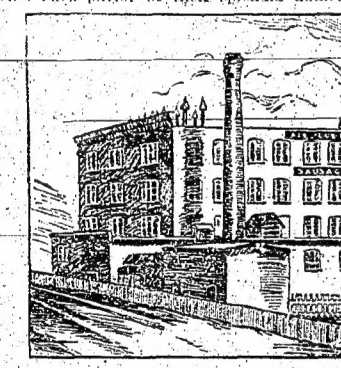
Not since the celebrated Cronin case has Chicago had a trial which promised so much in the line of sensation as that of Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausage-maker who is accused of murdering his wife. The trial, which is now on, will probably continue two months. The long trial and the extraordinary features involved will give the case a place among the most famous crimes of the century. The theory of the prosecution, represented by State Attorney Charles S. Denison, is that Luetgert, who was not on good terms with his wife, murdered her and disposed of her body by dissolving it in a sausage vat filled with caustic soda and crude potash. The defense is not dead, that she wandered away from home while demented and is still alive. The strength of the prosecution's case depends upon the ability of the attorneys and police to prove that Mrs. Luetgert is dead. The difficulties involved in establishing the corpus delicti gives the case a resemblance to the Parkman-Webster murder in Boston half a century ago.

Luetgert is about 50 years old. He used to be a saloonkeeper, but after his marriage to 18-year-old Louise Bickner



ADOLPH L. LUETGERT.

about twenty years ago he went into the sausage manufacturing business. He had a knowledge of chemistry, and by using it in his business produced a superior article and rapidly accumulated money. He was once worth \$300,000, but his fortune has dwindled somewhat. During the last few years he and his wife lived unhappily, and though he ate at home he spent his nights in the sausage factory, which stood in the rear of the house. At 10 o'clock Saturday evening, May 1, little Louise Luetgert bade her mother good-night and left her sitting in the back parlor of their splendid home.



LUETGERT'S BIG SAUSAGE FACTORY.

Her husband was, as usual, spending the night in the factory. When Louise and the other children came down to breakfast the following morning their mother was missing. Luetgert was informed, but remarked that she would turn up all right. Days passed, but Mrs. Luetgert did not return and finally her brother notified the police. Luetgert suggested suicide. The river was dragged and the country round about searched, but no trace of her could be found.

Accused of Murder.

Finally Inspector Schenck grew suspicious and when the night watchman and engineer at the sausage factory told him that the night Mrs. Luetgert disappeared, Luetgert had been doing unusual things at the factory, his suspicion grew into a belief that Luetgert had murdered



MRS. LUETGERT.

his wife. The engineer said that, contrary to the usual order of affairs, Luetgert had him keep the fire at the factory going that night and that he saw Luetgert moving around the place mysteriously until 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Luetgert was arrested and his factory was searched. One of the sausage vats showed evidence of recent use. At the bottom was found, in a vessel of diluted form, a solution of potash and caustic soda. There were also found two of Mrs. Luetgert's rings, several pieces of bone, an artificial tooth which a dentist identified as one he had made for Mrs. Luetgert, and, in the

FARMERS ELECT EX-GOV. HOARD

National Congress Also Indorses Postal Savings Banks.

The features of the second day's session of the National Farmers' Congress at St. Paul were the election of officers, the re-nomination of the delegates, and the consideration of the postal savings banks.



W. D. HOARD.

The congress had a lively time electing its officers, principally by over the choice for president. A. V. Stout of Iowa re-nominated President B. F. Clayton, and the light began when Secretary Stahl was also nominated. Delegate Henry of Montana placed the name of ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin before the convention. All three nominations received many seconds, and vigorous speeches were made by enthusiastic delegates. A five minutes' recess was asked by several States for a caucus, and the delegates grouped together and indulged in excited talk. Candidate Hoard's eligibility was questioned by Maj. Wagner of Illinois, but he was overruled. The roll-call proceeded slowly and cheerily, greeted the gains of each candidate in the voting. The vote showed a good majority for Hoard: 170 to 834 for Stahl and 60 for Clayton.

The effort to make the vote unanimous in favor of Hoard failed, and the election was completed by a vote of 170 to 834.

To his awful charge Luetgert entered a calm and complete denial. He maintained that his wife was still alive, that she would eventually appear, and that the alleged evidence of the police was a mass of fabrication. Nevertheless he was held for murder. A few days later a young man said that he had met a demented woman in Kenosha, Wis., who answered Mrs. Luetgert's description and who said that she had a sister in Chicago named Mueller. Mrs. Luetgert has a sister by that name. Subsequently it was reported that Mrs. Luetgert was seen in New York and that she had called for Europe. Luetgert's lawyers claim that these reports are true and that the murder theory is an outrage.

In the course of preparation for the trial, and for the purpose of demonstrating that it is actually possible for a human body to have been entirely dissolved within the time limit set by the police in their theory of the crime, an experiment was made at Rush Medical College a few weeks ago under the supervision of Prof. Holmes and DeLafontaine, and in the presence of State Attorney Denison and representatives of the police department. The body of a pig, which had died at the hospital, weighing about 130 pounds, was dismembered, placed in a boiler containing a strong solution of caustic soda and potash and boiled for three hours. At the end of that time practically nothing was left except a few bones, which could easily be crumbled into powder. The body of the pig, under pressure, and the bottom of the boiler was found to contain a thick brown ooze, similar in composition to that in the bottom of the sausage factory vat.

To test this experiment the defense asked to be permitted to make an experiment in the court. The defense, by the State, say the attorneys for the defense, was several days old. In it there was not the resisting power of nerves and muscles that a body from which life has just passed would offer to the action of the caustic. Acting upon this belief the defense wanted to conduct experiments with a fresh body.

EXTRA DUTY MAY BE IMPOSED.

Question as to the Meaning of the Law. Involved in the question of the interpretation of section 22 of the new tariff law with regard to the 10 per cent discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, which is now before the attorney general for decision, is another question of equal importance, and one which has already been asked by the public. This question has almost entirely escaped public notice, but it is giving the treasury great concern. It was referred to the attorney general by Secretary Gage for interpretation along with the other features of section 22 which are in controversy.

A serious question of whether this discriminating duty of 10 per cent does not apply to all goods imported in foreign vessels, landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipulation. The question arises from another slight deviation in section 22, which, if made intentionally, would seem to indicate that it was designed to discriminate against three-fourths of all the big transatlantic and transpacific steamship lines, as well as many of the South-American lines.

SAFE IS ROBBED OF \$32,000.

Burglars Loot the Dominion Bank in the Ontario Town of Napas.

Burglars entered the Dominion Bank at Napas, near Kingston, Ont., and, knowing the combination of the vault, opened it and stole \$32,000. When the officials reached the bank in the morning they found the vault locked. The burglars changed the combination, and the manager of the bank thought that one of the clerks had made a mistake in locking the vault. An expert was brought from Toronto to open the vault and he occupied the whole day.

In the meantime the burglars got a good start. In the evening about 7 o'clock the doors were opened and the bank officials missed the money. Where the burglars got the information concerning the combination of the vault is a mystery.

The National Liquor Dealers' Association has decided to meet next year at Detroit.

PORTLAND IN PORT.

TREASURE STEAMER ARRIVES FROM THE GOLD REGION.

Site Carried Thirteen Miners Who Spring About \$575,000 in Dust and Nuggets—Earthquake in Japan Causes Loss of Life and Property.

Gold from Klondike.

The long-looked for Portland has arrived. The ship about which so many stories have been told since she left St. Michael reached Seattle Sunday morning. The Portland carried thirteen miners, and the total amount of gold dust on board is about \$575,000. The miners had brought only a small part of their stakes and the size of the Portland's cargo was disappointing.

The miners on board, with the amounts of their total mining profits, parts of which were brought with them, are as follows: J. Rowan, \$50,000; James Bell, \$45,000; Joseph Goldsmith, \$35,000; N. W. Powers, \$35,000; W. W. Caldwell, \$35,000; W. Oler, \$30,000; C. Zilly, \$25,000; E. W. Cobb, \$25,000; W. Zahn, \$15,000; A. Buckley, \$10,000; M. S. Lansing, \$15,000; B. W. Farnham, \$10,000; M. R. Canler, \$15,000.

While the small amount of gold brought from the Yukon by the Portland was a disappointment to many, the miners who returned made in six weeks that the country has been working promise well, and in fact many of them give assurance of proving very rich. All estimates of the amount of gold which will be taken out of the Yukon next year must necessarily be very rough, as there is no means of determining how much work will be done. If men could be secured to work the claims already located there would undoubtedly be many millions of dollars taken out, but the majority of men who go there prefer to prospect on their own account, notwithstanding the fact that high wages can be had.

Statements have been made that the steamer Portland on her next trip will bring fully \$2,000,000 in gold, but the

CROP REPORT FOR THE WEEK.

Government Information as to Harvests in Middle Western States.

The climate and crop report for the week as issued from the Chicago office of the Department of Agriculture is in part as follows:

Illinois—Temperature below normal, nearly normal—extreme southern and central portions, and central and central counties. Only light scattered showers and good general rain, which needed in all sections. Corn is in good condition, some ripening prematurely and dry weather and bugs have damaged many fields. Potatoes and pastures are poor, but little plowing can be done; fruits and melons abundant; fair crop of corn being cut.

Wisconsin—Dry weather and cool nights retarded growth of corn. Early plantings and varieties will mature in about three to four weeks. Corn is in good condition, some ripening prematurely and dry weather and bugs have damaged many fields. Potatoes and pastures are poor, but little plowing can be done; fruits and melons abundant; fair crop of corn being cut.

Michigan—Corn maturing very slowly, because of cool temperature. Soil rather hard and dry for plowing. Rain also needed for potatoes and pastures. Beans a fine crop and plowing begun. Buckwheat remains promising. Fall seeding commenced. Cool atmosphere and dry weather retarded growth of corn. Early plantings and varieties will mature in about three to four weeks. Corn is in good condition, some ripening prematurely and dry weather and bugs have damaged many fields. Potatoes and pastures are poor, but little plowing can be done; fruits and melons abundant; fair crop of corn being cut.

Nebraska—Corn has ripened very rapidly and in many sections is estimated at 150 bushels per acre. In places corn damaged by this week's dry weather, especially late corn. Ground generally too dry for plowing.

Ohio—Generally favorable week for crops and farm work. Early corn maturing nicely, but some late corn needs more rain. Garden truck plentiful. Considerable wheat ground harvested.

Missouri—Drought still unbroken. Hot winds did much damage to corn and fruit. In most northern counties corn maturing well, but needing rain, and in southern section drying up rapidly and now beyond help in many counties.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

Increase Is Shown, with a Decrease of Cash on Hand.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued at the Treasury Department shows the debt less cash in the treasury to be \$1,008,335,121, an increase for the month of \$14,888,475. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$847,365,540; United States notes, \$1,336,280; Debt bearing no interest, \$178,294,507.

Total, \$1,226,946,327.

This amount, however, does not include \$393,961,153 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$181,234,105; Silver, \$19,368,486; Paper, \$120,427,064; Bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$18,115,651.

Total, \$340,145,307.

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$689,584,160, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$251,561,206.

Nominations After 6,021 Ballots.

The record-breaking deadlock in the Tenth District Republican Senatorial convention was broken in the nomination of Colonel D. J. Palmer. He was chosen by acclamation on motion of W. F. Kopp, his opponent. The end was reached after 6,021 ballots had been taken, each resulting in a tie.

Given the Chicago's Location.

Mrs. Sarah Brownell, the Chicago spiritistic medium, who claims to have discovered the location of the spot where the steamer Chicago was sunk, Jan. 1, 1894, now describes it as being one mile south of the St. Joseph harbor and five miles out in the lake. She says the steamer lies in ten fathoms of water.

The treasury is to be guarded by charged electric wires, but no connection has yet been made to give Congress a shock when it is extravagant.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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NEBRASKA SILVER MEN AGREE.

Democrats, Populists and Republicans Unite on a Ticket.

Fusion has been accomplished by the Nebraska silver men with the Democrats carrying off the disputed honor of naming the head of the ticket. After a session lasting from Wednesday afternoon to 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the conference committee, made to reach an agreement, agreed the following to the three conventions:

"We recommend that the three conventions meet separately and ballot for judge, all nominations shall be presented to the three conventions, and balloting shall continue until one man shall receive a majority of the conventions. Each ballot shall be announced to each of the other conventions before another ballot is taken. The regents shall be given to the parties which do not secure the judge."

This was agreed to and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock, when the balloting commenced. The candidates for the United States Senate were Judge C. R. Scott, O. E. Davis, and J. S. Kippickpatrick. The Populists were unanimous for Judge William Neville, while the Democrats agreed on W. H. Thompson. After fruitless balloting for nearly three hours the Democrats switched to Judge J. J. Sullivan of Columbus. He soon obtained a majority in the silver Republican convention and after was endorsed by the Populists. According to the agreement the Populists then named E. W. Furell of Kearney for regent of the State University, while the silver Republicans selected George F. Kenower of Lincoln. Many delegates maintain that the fusion was perfectly harmonious, while there are others who claim there may yet be dissension on the silver Republican side. The State Prohibition Committee took up its second nomination for regent of the State University by naming J. L. Williams of Beatrice. The committee adopted the white rose for its party emblem on the tickets this fall.

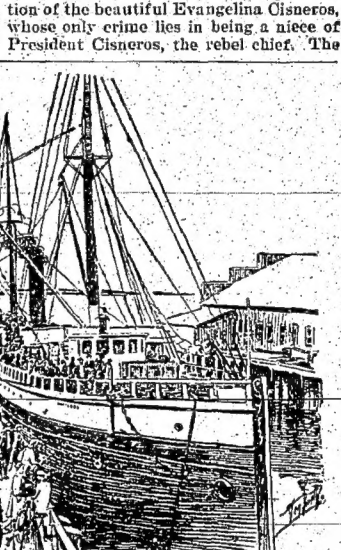
WORLD'S HARVEST SHORT.

Annual Estimate Furnished by Hungarian Authorities. The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture has issued its annual estimates, in which it describes the world's harvest as extraordinary light. The total yield of wheat is placed at 573,760,000 metric hundred-weights, while the present annual requirements are estimated at 655,150,000 metric hundred-weights.

It is calculated that for 1897 and 1898 there will be a shortage of 50,500,000 hundred-weights. The stocks remaining on hand from 1896 are approximately estimated at somewhere between 35,000,000 and 45,000,000. The total supply for the year, reckoning both the present stocks and the harvest, is estimated from 610,000,000 to 651,000,000 metric hundred-weights.

HAS SYMPATHY OF ENEMIES.

Beautiful Cuban Girl May Be Sentenced to Long Years in Prison. Gen. Weyler's determination to make war upon women and children as well as Cuban patriots, bore fruit in the prosecution of the beautiful Evangelina Cisneros, whose only crime lies in being a niece of President Cisneros, the rebel chief. The



THE PORTLAND AT HER DOCK.

most reliable men from Dawson City say that no such amount of money will come as it has not been taken out of the ground. One miner who came down places the outside figure at \$1,000,000. El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks, where the richest strikes have been made, have been staked for many miles, but desirable claims are scarce, and the prospectors are beginning to scatter out.

Hundreds of miners are looking toward the Stewart river, the second largest branch of the Yukon, and hundreds of prospectors will undoubtedly be on its banks and bars within the next few months. Although the bars of the main river have been successfully worked for the last ten years, there has practically been no real prospecting done on the many important tributaries. Everywhere that the explorers and scattering prospectors have gone in the Stewart and its branches gold has been found. On many creeks the prospects were extra good. Several things have conspired to leave this field practically untouched. The question of getting supplies is a very serious one. At the same time the few hundred men who have been on the Yukon up to last year have found sufficiently attractive diggings near to the older districts and closer to supply bases. The Indians also have a superstition regarding a powerful and savage tribe who live on the upper part of the river and whom they call the "Mahonies," and consequently will not go up the river any great distance.

From the mouth of Stewart over 150 miles, to the head of this fork in the vicinity of 500 miles in all. The south fork is practically unexplored. One of two persons have been on it, and then not for a sufficient distance to determine its character or length. The prospectors and those who have been on the river say that it carries a larger volume of water than the Pelly river. It is beyond doubt the second largest feeder of the Yukon. The first gold discoveries on the Stewart were made in 1885 on bars within about 100 miles from the mouth. These were rich. During the fall, in less than fifty days' time, as high as \$5,000 to the man was working on the river bars with good success. Some went up the north fork nearly to its head. Each succeeding season the bars have been worked until now they do not pay wages.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

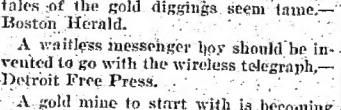
Great Loss of Life and Property Reported.

A great earthquake occurred in Japan Aug. 15. It lasted eight minutes and was followed by a tidal wave which swept up rivers, following into the sea and caused great destruction. Up to Aug. 10 it was known in Yokohama that over 5,000 houses had been inundated or washed away. Between 100 and 300 people were known to be drowned or seriously injured. It was then too early to estimate the amount of damage done to railways, crops, roads, bridges and shipping. It was reported from Hosaka that coal mines there were flooded by an overflowing river, drowning over 100 miners.

Earthquake shocks on the morning of Aug. 5 varied from six to sixteen in number in various places, the movement being from east to west. Less than an hour afterward a tidal wave was felt in towns

trout in Havana has attracted great interest and even the loyal Spanish residents profess pity for this persecuted gladiator very life is in danger at the hands of the bloodthirsty tyrant. For months she has been subjected to the cruelties of a Spanish military prison in the Casa de Recojidos, at Havana.

The crown prosecutor, in his harangue before the military court, demanded that



EVANGELINA CISNEROS.

the terrified girl be sentenced for twenty years to the galleys in Ceuta, a place famed for its horrors. Ceuta is one of the small colonies on the North African coast, where already hundreds of Cuban patriots have entered upon a living

CURRENT COMMENT

The harvest song this fall is a paragon of real thanksgiving.—Baltimore American.

The record of the wheat pits makes the tales of the gold diggings seem tame.—Boston Herald.

A wireless messenger by should be invented to go with the wireless telegraph.—Detroit Free Press.

A gold mine to start with is becoming a necessary part of the Klondike outfit.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Prosperity, even if it comes with a rush, won't shovel dollars into the life, lazy man's pockets.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The handshake is the thing before the nominations are made. The grand shake comes afterward.—Richmond Dispatch.

It has taken Weyler a long time to convince Spain that he is a failure. The rest of us realized it some time ago.—Chicago Post.

The day of long speeches is past. Brevity is the soul, not only of wit, but of political popularity, nowadays.—Richmond Dispatch.

One thing that is not booming just now is immigration, and nobody cares very much if it does take a year off.—Baltimore News.

It is a satisfaction to reflect that there is no possibility of readjusting boundary lines so as to deflect the advantages resulting from the big wheat crop.—Washington Star.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. F. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor, Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

WILL MEET IN TEXAS.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS GOES TO FORT WORTH.

Texas Town Selected as the Place for the 1899 Convention—Congressmen to Visit Hawaii—Two Kentucky Children Killed by Rattlesnakes.

To the Lone Star State. The Farmers' National Congress decided on Fort Worth, Tex., as the place for the meeting in 1899. More than an hour was given to the discussion of the matter, and the roll call only Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota were solidly for the Omaha proposition. There were scattering votes from New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin, but fully two-thirds were for Texas. Before the result of the ballot could be announced, on motion of the Nebraska delegates Fort Worth was selected. An invitation was extended from Niagara Falls for the congress of 1899 and from Boston for the congress of 1900.

BITTEN BY SNAKES.

Two Little Kentucky Boys Are Killed by Venomous Rattlesnakes.

Willie, aged 7, and Eddie, aged 9, sons of Matthew Cox, a farmer living near Mansville, Taylor County, Ky., met terrible deaths from rattlesnake bites. They were playing in the woods with some other children and Willie ran into the bushes and failed to reappear at the proper time. Presently Eddie heard cries from his little brother and, hastening to his aid, found, as he at first thought, that he had become fastened in the hollow of an old stump. In trying to pull the child from the stump Eddie discovered that four rattlesnakes were biting Willie's arm and leg. Badly frightened, but determined to rescue his brother, Eddie reached in for a better hold, and was himself bitten repeatedly. The cries of the two children attracted some men and they were finally rescued from their perilous position, but not until they had been bitten in five minutes and the other in ten. The four snakes were killed, and it was found that the youngest child had jumped into their nest in the hollow of the old stump.

WILL PAY A VISIT TO HAWAII.

Trip Is Planned by Joseph Cannon and Other Congressmen.

Several Congressmen who have been in San Francisco will visit the Hawaiian Islands before returning East. Those who have thus far determined to visit the islands are Joseph Cannon of Illinois, H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey and J. A. Turner of Minnesota. Their purpose in visiting the islands is to acquire information on matters that are likely to be considered at the coming session of Congress, and since they are on the coast they have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to see something of the islands that may be annexed when Congress meets in December.

IT'S COSTLY ALL AROUND.

De Armit Figures Miners Have Lost \$8,000,000 by the Strike.

President De Armit figures that the strike has cost the miners of the country \$8,000,000. He bases this statement on the supposition that 100,000 men were out and that they averaged \$10 per week. His men have forfeited \$15,000 in wages to the company by breaking their contracts. The fight of the De Armits against the miners has also been a very costly one. Already about \$11,000 has been spent by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company for wages and cost of deputy sheriffs.

LANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

	W. L.
Boston	75-34 Brooklyn 40-62
Baltimore	75-33 Philadelphia 49-63
New York	69-39 Louisville 49-63
Cincinnati	63-45 Pittsburgh 47-61
Cleveland	59-52 Washington 47-61
Chicago	50-62 St. Louis 28-84

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

	W. L.
Indianapolis	31-22 Detroit 63-57
Columbus	75-42 Minneapolis 41-83
St. Paul	70-45 Grand Rapids 35-89
Milwaukee	72-48 Kansas City 36-89

HOMES TO HIS PLACE.

John G. Woods, superintendent of mails at the Louisville (Ky.) post office, brought suit against Postmaster-General Gary and the post office department authorities to prevent them from removing him from the service. The case probably will be a test of the power to remove a government official confined within the civil service rules.

DEADLY GOLD FIELDS.

George W. Adams of Cripple Creek arrived in Denver from the gold fields of South America. He returned from the Adams left to try his fortunes in South American mines. He went to the gold fields, 300 miles from Georgetown, in company with eight Americans, remaining there eleven months. Of the entire party of nine he alone escaped death from the fatal fever.

HAD LIVED MORE THAN A CENTURY.

Lazarus Greenberg, the oldest Jew in the United States, died in St. Louis, aged 105 years.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTED.

Yellow fever in violent form is reported raging in the little surf-bathing resort city of Ocean Springs, Miss.

GREAT STRIKE OF FREE GOLD.

From Cochiti, N. M., comes news of an important free gold strike in the Puzzie mine, owned by T. H. Benson. The pay streak is twelve inches wide and is full of free gold. It is estimated to be valued at \$1,000 per ton.

BICYCLES ARE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Judge Ellsworth, of California, has ruled that a bicycle is personal property and exempt from execution if used by the owner in his daily business.

DENTIST ATWOOD IS SLED.

Mrs. Annie Kirk and her husband, W. E. Kirk, have sued W. A. Atwood, a dentist at San Francisco, for \$250 damages alleged to have been sustained because he positively refused to examine the woman's teeth because she came to his office on her bicycle and wore blouses.

TEANOTER AT SKAGWAY.

Leroy Taylor, writing from Skagway, says: "As a blockade is on and with those now here and coming 5,000 people will be compelled to remain here until spring or return home. Some have horses and wagons, and such are making from \$50 to \$100 a day."

THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

Plight of Klondike Miners—Yukon Very Low for Navigation.

News received in letters to the Alaska Commercial Company from the Klondike next winter receives confirmation from Mr. Goodhue, a newspaper correspondent at St. Michael, He states that the Yukon is unusually low and that the chances of getting enough food to Dawson to support those now there and those looking in are slender. A letter has been received in Vancouver from Henry Behrman, who left for the Yukon via Skagway with a well-equipped party in July. The party consisted of eight, but one grew faint-hearted under the hardships and returned. They had reached the summit Aug. 22 and expected to arrive at Stewart River before winter sets in. Dead horses are reported along the trail and at one spot, where their party lost one horse through falling over a precipice, six horses were killed the same day. Two men were caught stealing and were shot. Large numbers of people are flocking to the Klondike and the chances of getting enough food to support those now there and those looking in are slender. A letter has been received in Vancouver from Henry Behrman, who left for the Yukon via Skagway with a well-equipped party in July. The party consisted of eight, but one grew faint-hearted under the hardships and returned. They had reached the summit Aug. 22 and expected to arrive at Stewart River before winter sets in. Dead horses are reported along the trail and at one spot, where their party lost one horse through falling over a precipice, six horses were killed the same day. Two men were caught stealing and were shot. Large numbers of people are flocking to the Klondike and the chances of getting enough food to support those now there and those looking in are slender.

HARD BLOWS FOR LUETGERT.

Mrs. Tosch Proves to Be a Very Effective Witness for Prosecution. Mrs. Agatha Tosch, to whom Adolph Luetgert was wont to confide his business and marital troubles, took the stand for the prosecution when the famous murder case was resumed in Chicago, Tuesday, and gave damaging testimony against the prisoner. According to her evidence, the day after Mrs. Luetgert disappeared Mrs. Tosch had a long conversation with the accused, who, she asserts, was male and laboring under excitement he vainly endeavored to suppress. In the course of their talk she boldly told him she believed him guilty of making away with his wife and that he thereupon manifested much excitement and begged her to help him, as he was in great trouble. Mrs. Tosch related on Luetgert's disturbed condition of mind as much as the rules of evidence would permit and finally swore that the man, in the extremity of his distress, declared he was tempted to shoot himself and escape the trouble that hung over his head. Before she left the room Mrs. Tosch also testified to the hatred felt by Luetgert for his wife and his significant threats to crush her.

NAMED IN A STUDENT'S "RUSH."

University of California Freshman Sustains Serious Injuries.

There will be no more "rushes" at the University of California if President Kellogg's latest mandate is obeyed. Half-dressed, his jaw broken, his face a bleeding mess, Benjamin Kurtz, a newly enrolled freshman, was found wandering about the campus Monday night after the rush between the two lower classes. In the struggle some one put his heel on Kurtz's face, and as a result he is disfigured for life and may have sustained an injury of the brain. There were two other serious casualties, one a freshman, whose arm was broken, and another, whose arm was broken, and another, whose arm was broken.

SHORT CORN CROP.

Iowa Official Says Cold Rains Have Caused a Big Shortage.

Director J. R. Sage of the Iowa weather and crop service has returned from a trip over the State inspecting the corn crop. Ten days ago he became alarmed because of the cold weather and started out to make a personal investigation. He finds his worst fears realized. There will be a big shortage of Iowa corn, and unless warm weather comes, a partial crop failure. He finds the stand poor, and thinks at best 600,000 acres will not be harvested. Under favorable conditions: The corn crop will be 25 per cent short, and it may be 50 per cent. The cold rains have been very discouraging. He estimates the total loss in the State at 50,000,000 bushels.

CLAIMS SKAGWAY IS HIS.

Bernard Moore Says He Pre-empted It Ten Years Ago.

A special from Victoria contains a signed statement from Bernard Moore, who claims the townsite of Skagway. He says that ten years ago he made application for 100 acres of land as applied to Alaska, made a legal survey and paid in the requisite \$400 to the proper officials. He had just begun to stock the place for a dairy when the gold rush began and now thousands of citizens of Skagway are claiming the land he paid the government for.

SAVINGS OF \$1,000 SECURED.

Three robbers tortured Louis Simons, a Chicago banker, Sunday night, but he revealed the hiding place of his lifetime savings of \$1,000. After securing the money the men forced a napkin down the unfortunate Simons' throat, then bound his hands and feet, and rolled him into a loss in his life. Simons, who occupies the second floor of his home in the East village, was asleep when the robbers entered his house. The first intention he had that there was anybody in the room was the clasp of strong fingers about his throat and the weight of a man sitting across his breast. He was unmolested to keep still on pain of death by one of the men, who drew the sharp edge of a knife across his throat. While one of the men held Simons the other two looked for a rope. In a closet in the kitchen they found the wife's stockings, and with it bound Simons' feet together and his hands behind his back. They then dragged him into the kitchen, where he was asked to reveal the hiding place of his money. Simons said he had no money, and one of the men suggested that he tell the truth. He was willing to tell where he had his savings hidden. Lighted matches were held to the bare soles of the bound man's feet until he was willing to tell where he had his savings hidden. Failing even by this means to secure information as to the hiding place of the money the men told Simons they would kill him. One placed a revolver at his ear and another touched his throat with the point of a knife, and told him they would give him two minutes to tell the location of his money. Simons weakened at this and told the men the money in the drawer of a washstand in a small paper box and in a shaving mug. As they were leaving the house one of the men rolled Simons into a closet, and, taking a table knife, forced the gag further down his throat.

OUTBREAK ON MALABAR COAST.

An outbreak is reported among the Mohlars, or fanatical Mohammedans, of the Malabar coast. It has not yet assumed serious proportions. Malabar is a district of India.

MOTHER AND SON KILLED.

Mrs. Thomas Coker and 9-year-old son were struck and instantly killed by a Santa Fe train while crossing a bridge one mile east of Cedar Junction.

HUNGER PINCHES MANY.

The general situation in Havana and in Cuba is unchanged from that of the past month from a military point of view. No battles of importance have been fought, though many skirmishes have

taken place, with one or two killed here and there and three or four wounded. The ravages from disease in the island increase weekly and the hospitals are overcrowded. The foreign consulates in Havana are besieged with people demanding food. It is feared that some of the Cuban will probably be released from custody in a month or two. The insurgents, it is stated, have about 35,000 men under arms and are possessed of sufficient supplies to last through the coming winter. All business is at a standstill and gold is quoted at a premium of 100 in paper money. Weyler has left his camp-fellows at San Antonio, near Medruga, and has gone in the direction of Loma Grillo mountain, where the insurgents in the Havana province have again concentrated their forces.

PROFIT IN BAD DOLLARS.

Margin of 60 Cents on Every Silver Dollar Privately Minted.

The United States secret service bureau is struggling with an epidemic of counterfeiters. Hardly a day passes without the arrest of from one to half a dozen persons detected in passing spurious notes or silver coins. It is estimated that there is a large volume of counterfeit silver certificates of last year's issue afloat and that the circulation is continually being diluted with that sort of material. When these certificates were first put out expert engravers predicted that counterfeiters would be tempted to resume their activities, and the result shows that they were not wrong in their prophecy. As works of art these certificates may be very fine, but for purposes of money they were shockingly deficient in many of the safeguards which the department had provided against counterfeiting. Government detectives have been instructed to look for the cheap forgeries silver dollars, the tip being given by the treasury department that a note was being made in some mysterious and unknown quarter for the minting of such dollars on a large scale, the coins to have the same amount of silver as the genuine and to be in exact similitude of the coin bearing the stamp of the United States mints. Thus far the department has not been able to locate any of this illicit product and it is not believed any of the bogus dollars of that sort are yet in circulation, but that is no guarantee that the country may not at any time be flooded with these spurious coins. The price of silver dollar there is a margin of 60 cents on every dollar privately minted.

TRAIN WRECKS A STATION.

Buildings at Blodgett Mills N. Y., Destroyed by Collision.

Train No. 4, the New York reestablished train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, jumped the track at Blodgett Mills, the first station south of Cortland, and plunged through the station buildings. The locomotive, baggage car and two coaches went entirely through the structures. Several people were reported killed.

DIE LIKE RATS.

The Empress of China has arrived at Victoria with orders to leave Aug. 19. By floods in a prefecture of Japan over one hundred houses were destroyed and five or six lives lost in the Nishima district. All bridges on the Oshima Railway line in Higashi-Kubiki district were broken down by floods, and the roads also damaged in many places. Over forty houses and trees were swept away by the water, and twenty-four lives lost in the village of Matsugasaki, Sado district. By the swelling of the Agano River, 1,300 houses in Sanjo Machi and 700 houses in the village of Ichikido were submerged. At Ichikido one shrine, two schools, a temple and half of the houses of dwellings were crushed by landslides from the mountains, and five lives lost and ten persons severely wounded. A dispatch from Naoetsu says that the houses flooded numbered 1,000, and the killed and wounded 300, while 600 persons were saved from drowning.

AGED ACTRESS EXPIRES.

Mrs. John Drew, the oldest of American actresses, died in New York Tuesday. Her death was not wholly unexpected, as her failing health had been a source of apprehension to her friends for some time.

INDIAN BANK FAILS.

The Comptroller of the Currency was advised Thursday of the failure of the First National Bank of Greensburg, Ind. It had a capital stock of \$100,000 and July 25 the deposits were \$84,000.

RULED OFF THE LAKE.

As a result of the recent collision of the steamer Virginia with the Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee the captains of both boats have been indefinitely suspended by the marine inspectors.

RECORD BROKEN OVER A WIRE.

The record for the transmission of long distance telephone of affidavits in an antebellum case was beaten Monday by the sending of an affidavit from Minneapolis to New York City.

GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

Earthquake shocks in China and Japan, followed by a tidal wave, caused great loss of life and enormous damage to property.

FIGHT BURN IN A STORM.

Eight persons were injured in a violent wind and hail storm at Mount Repose, O.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 95c to 96c; No. 2, white, 94c to 95c; No. 2, 13c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; new potatoes, 55c to 65c per bushel.

ST. LOUIS—CATTLE, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 34c to 35c; No. 2, white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

CINCINNATI—CATTLE, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 32c; No. 2, mixed, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

DETROIT—CATTLE, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 34c to 35c; No. 2, white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

TOLDO—WHEAT, No. 2, red, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.30.

MILWAUKEE—WHEAT, No. 2, spring, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 3, 23c to 31c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 43c; pork, mess, \$8.75 to \$9.25.

BUFFALO—CATTLE, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 34c to 35c; No. 2, white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

NEW YORK—CATTLE, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; oats, No. 2, white, 23c to 25c; butter, creamery, 12c to 20c; eggs, Western, 16c to 17c.

LABOR LEADERS MEET.

Conference in Aid of Miners Is Held in St. Louis.

In a speech at the conference of labor leaders in St. Louis, M. D. Hatchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated a great sympathetic strike of all branches of organized labor unless Congress met at once and gave the laborers relief and wiped out the laws which empowered the judiciary "to conduct government by injunction."

The forces of labor met at Masonic Temple at 10 o'clock Monday morning. H. W. Steinbliss, secretary of the Trades and Labor Union, occupied the chair. No business was done at this session, a recess being taken until 11 o'clock. About 200 men composed the convention. At 11 o'clock Sheridan Webster nominated W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union, for temporary chairman. His election was unanimously adopted and was greeted with applause.

Chairman Prescott then appointed a committee composed of M. D. Hatchford, James O'Connell, Grant Luce, J. R. Sorenson, and others.

The Committee on Credentials made its report immediately upon the assembling of the conference for its afternoon session. It was shown that eighty-eight delegates, representing the following organizations, were represented: United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemasons International Union, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood of Bottle-Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, International Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the American Federation of Labor, the International Typographical Union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of Freedom.

Mr. Hatchford took the floor and went over the miners' strike from its inception to the present day, dwelling particularly upon the situation in the coal fields. He pleaded for prompt action, and, coming to the point of his argument, advocated a special session of Congress as the best and in fact the only relief. "In case of a refusal to convene Congress," said Mr. Hatchford, "it will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor of the President refusing to sign any bill which would give a complete paralysis of business. I believe then in a sympathetic strike."

Patrick O'Neill of Rich Hill, Mo., who said he represented 1,500 unorganized "picks," favored a labor revolution. He was a Socialist, he said, and believed the miners taking their life in their hands if necessary. Mr. Sorenson put himself on record as opposed to Mr. Hatchford's plan. He believed that the crucial test now confronted organized labor. Mr. Mahon of Detroit said a resolution committee was useless. The convention sat until 10 o'clock, when it adjourned.

KILLED FROM AMBUSH.

Arizona Moonshiners Waylay a Possess of United States Deputies.

Six men were probably massacred in the wilds of the mountains of Pope County, Ark. Two were killed outright, two were fatally wounded and left for dead, and two have mysteriously disappeared and are either dead or being held captive by the bloodthirsty bandits who committed the awful crime.

The victims were all officers, United States deputy marshals and deputy sheriffs, who were on their way to a camp of carnage are moonshiners of the boldest and most desperate class. The scene of the bloody crime was a gulch or ravine in the mountains of Pope County at an isolated spot thirty-five miles from Russellville, the nearest telegraph office, and ten miles from Wild Springs. The region has for years been the rendezvous for counterfeiters and moonshiners and a district in which no law-abiding citizen could live.

Marshal Taylor, with his posse, located a large moonshiner outfit Saturday night and decided to make the raid Sunday in daylight. Preceding slightly in advance of his posse Taylor was within thirty feet of the distillery when he was suddenly fired upon from ambush and instantly killed. As Dodson ran up to Taylor he was also shot dead in his tracks. Rifles began to crack in all directions and a terrific volley was fired into the officers. Two fell nearly within the first shot, and the third was killed in the day, when a revolver named Pack clanked by. All traces of the bandits had disappeared, as well as two of the deputy sheriffs.

BIG HAUL OF GRAIN.

Railroads Bring Chicago Over 5,000 Cars in One Day.

The roads which carry the largest business they have ever done before at this season of the year. Monday was a record-breaker. Over 5,000 carloads of grain were brought in by the Western roads. This means over 100,000 tons of grain in one day, or more than three times as much as the fourth-highest day took from the city during the whole year last week. Of the above mentioned 5,000 cars the Burlington brought in 1,400 cars and the Rock Island over 900 cars, and they ran short of rolling stock.

MINERS ARE BLOWN TO BITS.

Coal Blast Explosion in Sunshine Shaft, Near Glenwood, Col.

Eleven Italian and one American workman were instantly killed by an explosion in the Sunshine mine, six miles southeast of Glenwood Springs, Col. The explosion filled the mine with smoke and dust and for some time it was thought that the loss of life had included all of the workmen in the mine. It was an hour before the workmen in adjacent mines were able to get into the Sunshine mine. Then it was found that the loss of life, heavy as it was, had been confined to one chamber. The miners in the other parts of the mine were soon released. It is thought that too many blasts resulting from the incessant work had filled the chamber with coal dust which was exploded by the lightning. It is reported that there was a barrel of powder in the chamber.

REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST OF MURDERERS.

Governor Jones of Arkansas has offered a reward of \$100 each for the arrest of the moonshiners implicated in the murder of the party of deputy marshals. The murder of the revenue officers was the result of a deliberate plan on the part of the moonshiners to eliminate all deputy marshals attempting to invade their region. The information given to the officers by one of the moonshiners arrested a week ago was for the purpose of deceiving the officers back into the mountains in order to slaughter them. Attorney General McKenna has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderers, and has authorized the expenditure of \$200 in payment of the expenses of the posse to be summoned by the marshal.

FAILS FOR THREE MILLIONS.

Decline in Silver Brings Disaster to a Central American.

Private advices have been received at San Francisco to the effect that Enrico Mathon, the well-known banker and promoter of several gigantic schemes in Central America, has failed for over \$3,000,000. His principal creditors are said to be Europeans, and a San Francisco firm is said to be a sufferer to the extent of \$180,000. While Mathon's assets are estimated at \$2,500,000, they consist for the most part of property in the vicinity of Guatemala, which cannot be disposed of for half its assessed valuation. The cause assigned for the failure is the heavy depreciation of silver and the collapse of the real estate boom inaugurated by President Barrios several years ago.

NAMES BETH LOW FOR MAYOR.

The Citizens Union nominated Seth Low as an independent candidate for Mayor of New York City. He was nominated by the voters in 1897 and 1898 from the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. He was a member of the New York State Legislature and the New York State Senate.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

Because rejected by Miss Ella Demage, a French dancer, the private John Mott of Port Ellen Allen committed suicide at Burlington, Vt.

CHIEF OF POLICE PETER CONLIN OF NEW YORK HAS BEEN RECALLED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS ON HIS OWN APPLICATION. HE WILL RECEIVE A PENSION OF \$3,000 A YEAR.

California is estimated at about 40,000 bales of hops; the long spell of dry, hot weather has not been beneficial to the plant, which, with indifferent cultivation, will make the crop as above stated.

ARE READY TO RISE.

Strong Resolutions Adopted at St. Louis by Laboring Men.

Below is given the text of the declaration of principles promulgated by the St. Louis labor convention:

"The fear of the more watchful fathers of the republic has been justified. The judgment of the people has been expressed in a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a republic prostrate at the feet of judges appointed to administer its laws, 'they acknowledge no superior on earth, and their despotic deeds recall the tyrants of olden times.' 'Who bids a man rule over him above law may bid as well a savage beast.' 'Tyranny is the form of government which has assumed to enact criminal laws, and after thus drawing to themselves the power of the law, they have used it to oppress and for violations of these court-made laws have denied the accused the right of trial by jury.

"The exercise of the common rights of freedom—the right of assembly, the right of speech—the right of the citizen to the public highways—has by legislation, under the form of injunctions, been made a crime in company to exercise these rights."

"At its last term the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the thirteenth amendment forbidding 'involuntary servitude' was not a limitation on the power of Congress to deprive a man of his liberty, and that it was a crime to leave a man or then forcibly putting him on a ship to be sold into slavery."

"We have not to counsel together and have come to the following conclusions:

"The pending strike of coal miners, started to feedness by their scant wages earned by arduous and dangerous toil, the strike for the right to be fed enough to live, is a crime, has been profited of judicial usurpation, showing the willingness of judicial despots to stoop to the most shameful devices of decency as well as of law and humanity in order to enable themselves to drive the hungry service men to the wall and to die at their drugstore, and there remains to us not one guarantee of right, of citizens the exercise of their rights of free speech, and the right of free assembly has not anywhere been a crime by these scoundrel judges and returned to the streets of the people."

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TWO TONS OF GOLD.

Yast Quantity of Yellow Metal Combed from the Yukon.

John B. Brady, Governor of Alaska, and Secretary of the Interior, have announced that they have discovered a large quantity of gold in the Yukon. The gold is estimated to be worth two tons.

Stearns are passing daily for Dyce and Skagway loaded to the utmost with passengers and supplies. The news just out of Klondike by reliable men is calculated to raise the excitement to a higher pitch. The shipment of dust by the mouth of the Yukon will be all of two and one-half tons.

"Rich finds have been made well up on the sides of the mountains, and the old saying that 'gold is where you find it and silver runs in veins' seems to be emphasized in that district. A conservative estimate is that there are 5,000 men at Skagway and along the trail on the White Pass.

But a few only have gone over this pass with their supplies, and only a small per cent. of the number can get across. Some parties are dividing, and will try to send one over with supplies, while the others go into camp until spring.

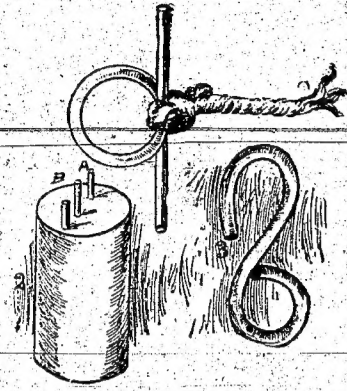
"The men who are coming here are fine fellows, and I greatly admire them as I see them talk and walk. A country can well be proud of such men. They are remarkably orderly."

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Dissection of Two Ways of Tying Corn Fodder Shocks—A Convenient Feed Rack for Cattle—Device for Ditching in Insecure Soil.

Good Corn Ties.
The Rural New Yorker describes a corn tie as shown in the center illustration. To make it, set a short length of iron rod about three-fourths of an inch in diameter into a block of wood, or wherever convenient, so that it will be firmly fixed with, say, three inches projecting free. Alongside, with just enough space between to allow a No. 10 steel wire to pass freely, drive in a stout nail all but about half an inch. With this apparatus bend a length of No. 10 steel wire into a succession of circles or loops three inches apart, and then, with the aid of a cold chisel, cut through the center of each three-inch space and divide it into as many sections as there are circles, each section



TWO CORN TIES.

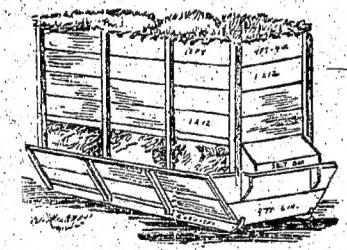
consisting of a circle with a 1 1/2-inch arm extending from each side in a straight line. The cord is to be knotted around the circumference of the circle, where the wire intersects. In applying it around a shock of corn it is drawn tightly and the loose end of the cord is then passed around the arms in a figure 8 and tucked under the band.

Another plan is given by a farmer, who writes: Into a large block of hard wood I drive three 20-penny wire nails after removing the heads, as shown at Fig. 2. Then insert one end of a piece of wire between the two spikes at A, which should be just far enough apart to admit the wire. Bend the wire around the outside one at A, and then continue through between the center spike and B, then around B and toward the center spike again. Then cut it off at that point, and we have a hook like the one shown at Fig. 3.

Feed Racks.

In the southern belt of this country cattle need little shelter in winter. In the middle belt they need a stable for severe weather, but for their own health should be allowed outdoors when the temperature is moderate. That is the leading idea of the Kansas stockman who devised the rack shown in the illustration. In addition to corn the Kansas stockman feeds his cattle hay, roots, sorghum and alfalfa, thus giving the variety so necessary to him or beast.

In the Breeder's Gazette the manager of the Kansas stock farm describes the rack as follows: We named it an ark because it looked a little like a boat and can be moved from one place to another. By hitching a team of horses on one end it can be moved very easily. The 15-foot ark holds 1,000 pounds of hay or one ton of sorghum. We make them 10 and 15 feet, but prefer the 15-foot, as it can be made cheaper. The framework is made mostly out of 2x4 plank, except the runners, which are



RACK FULL OF FODDER.

2x6. These racks have been used at Sunny Slope for four years, and have been the most satisfactory of any we have seen.

Live Stock Notes.

Vaseline is a fine remedy for sores on the horse.
The swill barrel on wheels is a great convenience.
Harness that is crusted with sweat and dirt should be cleaned.
Soaked corn, instead of meal, may be fed to the pigs during summer.

Feed the pigs when weaned—on bread, corn meal and two-thirds shorts. The horse that works six days in the week earns a rest on the seventh.
Hitching harness is to the horse like an ill-fitting, pinching garment to a man.

It is claimed that hogs will eat sola bean hay as eagerly as a cow will eat clover hay.

Pigs that do not have enough good milk will be stunted. Feed the sow bountifully.

Keeping a horse on corn alone in summer is like building a fire in the parlor stove in August.

Cow peas, unless wanted for pasture alone, should not be planted on rich or naturally moist ground.

Ground wheat, mixed with milk, pretty thick, or as thick as will pour, makes excellent feed for the pigs.

The bicycle has undoubtedly injured the lively business and consequently been an injury to scrub horse breeding.

Full the Best Time for Tree Planting. "Early fall is an excellent time for planting trees," writes Thomas McMan in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Early in the season as soon as the wood is ripe and the winter buds fully formed. This is usually a month before the regular fall of the leaf. The leaves are stripped by hand. After the wood is ripe it makes no difference whether the leaves are taken off by Jack Frost, the wind or the human hand. In the eastern part of Pennsylvania this would be about the first of September, and the best of planting

can be kept up during October, and often to November or December. But late fall planting in cold climates is as risky as late spring planting. The moisture is dried out by cold winds or hot suns before the new fibers are formed to replenish the great evaporation. In milder climates planting may be a success all winter."

The Secret of Wealth.

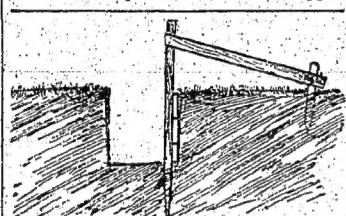
Here is a German legend of an old farmer calling his three idle sons around him when on his deathbed, to impart to them an important secret. "My sons," said he, "a great treasure lies hid in the estate which I am about to leave you." The old man gasped, "Where is it hid?" exclaimed the sons in a breath. "I am about to tell you," said the old man; "you will have to dig for it." But his breath failed him before he could impart the weighty secret, and he died. Forthwith the sons set to work with spade and mattock upon the long-neglected fields, and they turned up every sod and clod upon the estate. They discovered no treasure, but they learned to work; and when the fields were sown and the harvest came, lo! the yield was prodigious, in consequence of the thorough tillage which they had undergone. Then it was that they discovered the treasure concealed in the estate, of which their wise old father had advised them—David Summers.

Thus the Ground Breathes.

Some experiments have lately brought out interesting facts about the circulation of air in the soil. It appears that considerable oxygen is absorbed by the roots of the plants, and the supply of this oxygen is maintained by air penetrating through the minute interstices of the soil. When the ground is covered with water, or when the molecules, or grains, of soil are dissolved in water and packed into an immense mass, then air cannot circulate below the surface, and vegetation suffers. The experiments referred to show that line of soil in the soil solidifies the earthy molecules and prevent their being dissolved and packed by the action of water; hence the importance of lime in keeping the ground open and permeable for the circulation of both air and water.

Ditching in Insecure Soil.

It is occasionally necessary to cut a trench through soil that will not "stand up" in the wall of the ditch. Sandy soil is of this nature. To keep the ditch open until a pipe can be laid, the plan shown in the accompanying diagram can be used to advantage. A stake is driven at one side of the proposed trench and is anchored from its upper end as shown in the sketch. As the trench is deepened, a board is slipped



PLAN FOR DITCHING.

down behind the stake, another stake secured in the same way, holding the other end of the board. As the trench is deepened, the board is pressed down, and another added above it, the stakes also being driven down, and so on till the required depth is reached. The same plan will probably have to be used on both sides.

Flax an Exhaustive Crop.

Some Western farm journals are wondering why flax is not more grown than it is. The reason is that it is a very exhaustive crop, and can only be grown profitably where fertility is little regarded, or where there is good market for both fiber and seed. It is a good sign for Western farmers that flax-growing as it was practiced a few years ago is going out of their farm rotation. The stalk and fiber was always thrown away. Only the seed was marketed, and this sold so low that the raw seed, or, better still, flaxseed meal, was one of the cheapest fertilizers that can be used. Not until we have mills for making linen cloth and conveniences for separating the fiber from the stalk will flax-growing be profitable in this country. When both seed and fiber can be sold, the crop will pay for the heavy manuring it requires to keep the land fertile.—Exchange.

New Market for Horses.

The Klondike rush may incidentally furnish a solution of the old problem, "What shall we do with our horses?" The bicycle and trolley car have so lessened the demand for them that a fairly good one may now be purchased for what would once have been regarded as an absurdly low price, but if the shipments now in progress from Seattle continue the market value will once more rise. Hundreds of horses are being sent north from Washington and thousands will be required to satisfy the requirements of the new country. It will be a long time before the wheel and the trolley oust them from this new field of usefulness.—Providence Journal.

Plenty of Straws.

The farmer who produces oats, wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, hay, clover seed, potatoes, apples, honey, butter, eggs, poultry, wool, mutton, beef, pork, beans and sorghum has a good many straws to his bow, and it would be an extreme condition of things that would make him hard up.

Tires and Roads.

Broad tires and good roads fitly belong together. Narrow tires, heavy loads and wet weather will ruin the best dirt roads that may be constructed. On the farm broad tires should be used on wagons that bear heavy burdens. Roads and fields have been badly cut up by narrow tires.

Feeding.

The business of stock feeding has never yet been overdone. Home production of food and the feeding of it to stock is a remunerative branch of agriculture, and one who follows it steadily and intelligently rarely has reason to complain that his calling does not pay.

Grain.

Grain grown continuously on the same land will recover only about one-third of the fertilizer applied; but if crops are grown in rotation, including grain roots and clover, all of the fertilizer will be recovered.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Frolic Keenest to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence: EVERY soon the frills and flufferies of summer or dressing will disappear. Winter materials won't frill, and for your evening and party gowns you will want a change from the summer ruffles, if for no other reason than to prove that your gowns are not left over ones. On the other hand, if your gowns are hood-



overs, just wear your frills, hold up your head and make the other woman think that frills are still all the rage. You should be able to do this with ease, because the new dresses of September seem off the same piece with those of July and August. So little is positive about fall fashions that any one may doubt the confident reader of laws. Ordinarily at this time of the year something is known of what is soon to be, but, like other crops, the season's harvest of styles has been de-



A REPRESENTATIVE AUTUMNAL TRIO.

layed and unsettled. So it comes about that while some of the dresses made for September are without fluffery, others are airy as anything that preceded them in August. To-day's first picture presents a dress of the simple sort, while in the second sketch comes evidence of the confusion of rules in three elaborated gowns. And there's no one to say which is most indicative of coming styles, or if anyone does say positively, he's to be doubted.

Cream foulard dotted with mauve was the fabric of the first of these dresses; the skirt being rather full, particularly at the hips. It was trimmed with a panel-like band of lace insertion. This was repeated on the bodice, which was bloused back and front over a wide girdle of mauve satin, the lace band being dotted with mauve satin rosettes. The collar was lace with white satin wired ornaments, and the sleeves were cut at the wrists into pointed bells that were lined with mauve satin.

Compared with this the dresses at left and right in the next picture seem to be the opposite extreme as to fluffery, yet all three were selected from the best fall models for silk gowns. In the left hand one here plain mauve and a mauve and white figured foulards were combined. The figured silk was used for the skirt, which was decorated with six ruffles. The bodice was from the plain silk and was entirely shirred, including sleeves and collar. It was belted with white taffetas, a bow appearing at the back. The gown opposite it in the picture was one of the newest



NEW TREATMENT FOR SILKS AND NUN'S VEILING.

combinations of black and white, a pairing of shades that is to have renewed favor this fall. Its skirt had a black silk foundation covered with three ruffles of black and white striped silk, the top ruffle being trimmed with a dotted yoke of black chamois lace.

It is safe to say that the styles in cloth dresses are not going to undergo any startling change, and the gown remaining here was significant of this, being a new and very attractive design. Of Saxony-blue woolen goods, it was trimmed with bands of white galloon. Its jacket bodice opened below the bust to show a white chiffon vest. Just below the revers the overlapping part fastened with a button, and buttons dotted the fronts, which were slashed into tails below the waist. Sash-belt and revers were white silk.

Garments of olden style are among the prettiest shown in September and the possible warm cloths of October. Our

hot weather is so delayed this year that we almost hope to wear lawns till Christmas. Make your pretty scarlet dress over a sapphire-blue silk lining. That sounds extravagant for so late a season lawn dress, but it is not if you make the lawn and silk skirt separate, because you have the pretty silk as a foundation to build a fall cloth dress upon, and sapphire-blue is going to be one of the colors for late autumn. She who can't quite afford to go in for new muslin so late in the season may take comfort from the fact that white is worn at all times. It will be just as pretty now as it was in July and August, and if she was wise, her pretty summer white dresses were all built with a view to the washbasin, or rather, to coming out of it. But this same economic girl, who, perhaps, has used up her summer white dresses in having the good time she ought to have had, need not feel a bit bad if she has to select light wool for wear in September and October, even though she has to spend those months away from the city.

Scarlet cashmere is quite as decorative as scarlet muslin and every bit as becoming, and if the economic girl wears it with the right sort of air she will make the muslin girl wish herself in cloth. Make the scarlet cloth quite simply, finish it with a lot of straps of its own material, not too many buttons and a perfect fit, and your tailor-made trimness, and your brilliant color, which wool takes better than muslin, will almost make the lighter dress worn by that timid other girl seem very much too frilly. That ought to be a great comfort to you.

Silk gowns for this month are abundant and in great variety. All the gowns

but the middle one in the second picture group were silk, and all were fine examples of the dressmaker's art. Beginning at the left the first gown was black broadcloth silk, its skirt being trimmed at the hem with lace insertion, short straps of which appeared just above the hem. The bodice was striped with lace in front, the bands reaching across a vest of pleated white mousseline. Lace also edged the slashed epaulettes. The high collar and folded belt were white taffetas. Next to this appears a gown of navy blue silk dotted with white. Its skirt was shirred four times around the hips and hung in straight folds all around. The jacket bodice was made entirely of tucked and embroidered bands of blue silk with a sailor collar to match. Tucked and pleated butter-colored mousseline gave the vest, and collar and chemise were white mousseline.

Skipping one gown in the row a silk dress that is an almost startling combination of black and white is reached. Three ruffles of black mousseline, each put on with a narrow head, trimmed the skirt, which was black and white striped silk. The bodice was black taffetas and had black satin belt and collar. Its characteristic feature was a very novel vest of the striped stuff edged on both sides with a pinked ruffle. The taffetas sleeves were covered with wrinkled chiffon and capped by black and white epaulettes. Dark-blue silk was used in the right hand dress, whose bodice opened over a white chiffon vest that was partly concealed by an embroidered chiffon jabot. The

increase of exportation of manufactures under the Wilson tariff law, about which the free traders were jubilant, is a fact, but is not altogether instructive unless it is considered in the light of some other facts. The increase of importation of foreign manufactures during the time in which our exportation of home manufactures increased was three or four times as much as the growth in exports. Naturally with our own markets filled with foreign manufactures at low prices, our manufacturers were either compelled to seek a market abroad or close their establishments. The effect of legislation cannot be determined by the study of a single year or a term of years. Those who want to examine this subject closely can get a better view of it by noting the imports and exports of the United States during the past half century. In the past twenty-five years, which have been a season of constant protective tariff with the exception of the three years just ended, the excess of exports over imports amounted to about \$2,500,000,000, while in the preceding quarter of a century, which was one of low tariff excepting the war period, the excess of imports over exports was \$1,400,000,000. These figures which cover two twenty-five year periods, one of which was characterized by low tariff and the other by protective tariff, are convincing as to the effect of protection upon our foreign commerce.

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The fifteen countries from which hints of dissatisfaction with our tariff have come have sold us in the past decade \$4,813,943,523 worth of goods, and bought from us only \$3,059,220,782 worth, a balance in the favor of \$1,754,722,841. It is scarcely probable that these circumstances that they are going to take any steps which will embarrass or complicate commercial relations so advantageous to them.—Clinton (Iowa) Herald.

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PROTECTION UPHELD.

PROSPERITY HAS REIGNED DURING HIGH TARIFF PERIODS.

Decrease of American Home Market Under Wilson Law—Corn Consumption Fell Away Over a Million Bushels.

Treasury Bureau Figures.

Special Washington correspondence: What free statesmen and politicians have been compelled to stay over the summer in Washington are discussing among themselves what the Democrats will have for an issue in the next Presidential campaign. Protection has gained such ground among members of their own party that they dare not make that a further issue as against the Republicans, while the bottom has absolutely dropped out of their free silver position by reason of the developments of the past few months. The fact that they are finding it necessary to seek for a new issue is shown by the recent utterances of various members of their party favoring postal savings banks, single taxes, the initiative and referendum, and other issues of that sort as a possible basis for the next year's declaration. The latest thing, perhaps, which is being discussed as a possible basis for Democratic oratory in 1900 is the initiative and referendum. The initiative means that laws may originate with the people. Upon the request of a certain per cent of voters, the State and municipal legislatures must pass any bill that the petitioners ask for. Referendum means that these laws must be submitted to the popular vote and endorsed before they shall be operative. By this method of every question would be submitted to the popular vote, and legislatures would be simply figure-heads, and the community would be in a constant stew and uproar over every question. In this connection the latest statements of Governor Boies, of Iowa, are interesting. He was for free silver last year, but he now insists that free coinage at 10 to 1 is folly in view of recent developments, and that a plan for the warehousing of silver and the issuance of certificates based on its market value is the only method by which it can be utilized as a basis for currency. With Mexican dollars only worth 40 cents as compared with American money, which is upon a gold basis, the Mexican workman cannot be having an easy time. The report made from the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago last fall shows that workmen got but about one-half as much per day in Mexico in the silver coin of the country as the workmen of the United States got in our currency upon the gold basis. When it is remembered that the dollar in which these people are paid is now worth only 40 cents, compared with our own 100-cent dollar, their condition can be imagined. This condition of the workmen of Mexico is being made use of by those arguing in favor of a gold standard.

Another thing which is calculated to damage the cause of silver in Ohio and elsewhere is a table just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the highest authority on matters of this kind, showing that Ohio XX wool, which in August, 1890, was worth 17 cents per pound, was, on July 20, 1897, worth 22 cents per pound, while silver, which, in August, 1890, was worth 69 cents per fine ounce, was on July 31, 1897, worth 53 1/2 cents per fine ounce. This condition of prices does not, of course, coincide with the oft-repeated silverite statement of last year as to farm products and silver.

In view of the prediction of the return of the American home market to the producers of the country, a glance at some of the crop statistics of the Treasury Department during the period of prosperity up to the enactment of the Wilson law and the subsequent era of depression under that law will be profitable. In 1891 the wheat produced in the United States amounted to 611,000 bushels. At the close of 1890 the consumption of wheat was 6.09 bushels per capita. In 1894 it had decreased 3.41 per capita, showing a loss of 2.68 bushels per capita. The population of the United States in 1894, as shown by the school census, was 68,275,000, making a loss by under-consumption of wheat in 1894 as compared with 1890 of a little over 182,000,000 bushels. Of the corn crop in 1890 the consumption of the United States was 32.06 bushels per capita. In 1894 it was only 22.76, or a loss of 9.30 bushels per capita, making a total loss of over 87,000,000 bushels of corn in 1894 as compared with 1890. Again, in 1896, the last year of the Wilson law, the consumption of corn in this country was reduced to 14.73 per capita, and the total loss to the country in under-consumption was 1,229,286,000 bushels of corn.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEP. 9, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco has received \$2,000,000 in gold for wheat to be shipped to Australia.

Has anybody been heard to express regret that he voted for sound money and protection last year?

That remark about the prosperity show being so far behind the advance agent is now out of date.

So Secretary Sherman is coming to Ohio to make a speech or two. After he has been heard the Democrats will readily concede that the secretary is not in his dotage.—Blade.

Prosperity is coming down the pike on a thumping trot, blinding down the mugwump tail gates and kicking up its heels at the terrified "boos" of the Calamity James like a two-year-old heifer fattened on clover.—N. Y. Press.

Gen. Grosvenor says the present prosperity will add 25 per cent to the Ohio Republican vote. That is all true, but the total vote of the state will show a sharp falling off from last year. Men in Ohio are too busy to bother with politics this year.—Blade.

"Blessed is the country whose soldiers fight for it and are willing to give the best they have, the best that any man has, their own lives, to preserve it, because they love it. Such an army the United States has always commanded in all her history."—President McKinley at Buffalo.

The Bryanites in last year's canvass staked their all upon the utter destruction of the farmer and his interests, unless free silver was made the law of the land. There is no man so stupid as to be unable to read in the condition of to-day the utterly absurd and false claims made. It simply lays Bryan and Bryanism out cold and helpless.—Inter-Ocean.

From the position of private soldier to that of President of the United States is a long step, and there is but one man who has yet made it. He was at the Buffalo reunion the other day, one Wm. McKimley. And he was not a bit ruffled, either, when his carriage was refused admittance to the camp by an old soldier who knew only to obey orders.

And now there is prospect of higher prices for corn. The Europeans are taking our corn in great quantities, and here is statistician B. W. Snow of Chicago, one of the ablest experts on crops in the country, with an estimate that the corn crop of the country will be no more than 1,800,000 bushels this year against 2,282,000,000 bushels last year. This means higher prices for corn. And yet silver continues to fall.

One of Bryan's favorite campaign speeches has the following as its leading sentiment: "We say that while the dollar goes up property must go down, and that falling property and falling prices mean hard times. If you ask us how the gold standard affects the farmer we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of the products he sells without lowering his taxes or his debts." Bryan should come and explain this to his Nebraska neighbors.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania indorsed the action of the Democratic State Committee in supplanting Mr. Harrity as a member of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Harrity was thrown overboard because he wouldn't support the 16-to-1 fallacy. "The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has for a long time past made a more bluff at existence. It has now no excuse whatever for continuing such a bluff. Gangrene in its case has merged into general decomposition."—Inter-Ocean.

Free silver and free trade having lost their charm with the people of the United States, the democratic leaders who recognized that will soon be out of a job unless they find some new rallying cry, are now looking for other issues. This is indicated by recent developments, which show that the men who have kept themselves in the public eye and public office through the operations of the Democratic party in the past few years are now quietly discussing the single tax, the initiative and the referendum, and features of this sort in the hope that they may be able to present new and attractive schemes with which to catch the unthinking voter in the next national election.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3d, 1897.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE:

Secretary Gage is surprising some of those who supposed that he would devote his entire time to strictly financial matters by giving his personal attention to all the various branches of the treasury department, and the result is that he is likely to be more thoroughly posted on all the workings of his department than any Secretary of the Treasury we have had for a long time. And he isn't overworking himself, either. He is merely bringing his wide business experience to bear upon the working of the department, just as he did when at the head of the big Chicago bank. He has a wonderful knack of speedily disposing of business.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, correctly says: "Bryanism and free silver have gone over the brink forever. New industries are being projected, capital is coming out, business is reviving, and, on the whole, this long-looked-for and much-talked-of era of prosperity is not on the way, but actually here."

Colonel Andrew Geddes, of Iowa, widely known in Grand Army circles, this week assumed the duties of chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. John Russel Young this week announced his selections of the remainder of his chief assistants in the management of the congressional library, and everybody concedes that he has lived up to his promise that each of them should be chosen for their special fitness to fill the position to which they are appointed. Those appointed were Prof. James C. Hanson, of Wisconsin, to be chief of the catalogue department; Thos. H. Clark, of Ala., to be superintendent of the law library; P. Lee Phillips, of D. C., to be superintendent of the hall of maps and charts; Allen B. Slauson, of Oregon, to be superintendent of the periodical and newspaper department; W. R. Whittlesey, of Va., to be superintendent, and Miss Myrtle L. Mason, of Ill., to be assistant of the music department; A. P. C. Griffin, of Mass., and Arthur R. Kimball, of N. H., to be assistant librarians; Lawrence Washington, of Va., to be in charge of Washingtonian Library; and W. H. Morse, of R. I., to be assistant in catalogue department. There are about forty clerks, attendants, laborers, &c., to be appointed to complete the working force of the new library, and the number seeking those places is in the neighborhood of seven thousand.

Members of the administration are not disappointed in the amount produced by the Dingley tariff up to date. The deficit of about twenty-five million dollars for the months of July and August, was no larger than it was expected to be. Large advance importations lessened the tariff receipts, and large expenditures necessarily had to be made in the first quarter of the new fiscal year. The Dingley law is all right, and as soon as the advance importations are used up it will produce quite as much revenue as Mr. Dingley and the treasury experts estimated in advance of its enactment, and the treasury will soon accumulate sufficient surplus to resume the republican policy of reducing the national debt by the retirement of the bonds.

The attempt of the silver demagogues of Pennsylvania to compel W. F. Harrity to retire from the democratic national committee is regarded in Washington as the beginning of a fight to the death upon the gold democrats by the silver democrats. The silver democrats have the party organization in their hands, and they are apparently fully determined, that those members of their party who decline to fall down and worship at the shrine of the free coinage of silver, shall be kicked out of the party. Nothing could please the Republicans more than to see this determination fully carried out, and the democratic party, municipal, county, State and National, committed to free silver.

Considerable gossip has been caused in Washington by the declaration of Gov. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, that he would not support the recently nominated State democratic ticket, but as the men who nominated that ticket, are in control of the election machinery, this defection is not likely to affect the result. With an election law in Virginia that would ensure the counting of the votes as they are cast, it would be an easy matter to defeat the democratic ticket.

A MOST WONDERFUL CURE.

Eminent Physicians pronounced it Consumption.

Dr. C. D. WARREN, Coldwater, Mich. Dear Sir:—I have received great benefit from your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I had a cough, and the doctors gave up all hopes of my recovery, and pronounced it consumption. I thought that it was death for me. I tried everything that we could hear of. Finally one of my friends prevailed upon me to use your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I took 12 bottles and am cured entirely. Such medicine I can recommend to those who are afflicted as I was. Very truly yours, JOSEPH E. UNDERHILL, Doland, S. Dakota.

In Memoriam of Mrs. Lucy Clark.

Through all pain at times she'd smile,
A smile of heavenly birth;
And when the angels called her home,
She smiled farewell to earth.
Heaven retaineth now our treasure,
Earth the lonely casket keeps.
And the sunbeams like to fingers,
Where our saluted Lucy sleeps.
Call not back the dear departed,
Anchored safe where storms are o'er.
On the border land we left her,
Soon to meet, and part no more.
Far beyond this world of changes,
Far beyond this world of care,
We shall find our missing loved one,
In our Father's mansion fair.
By A. FARNER.

Additional Local Matter.

At the Farmer's Pic-Nic, next week, there will be an experience meeting in the afternoon, when a member of our pioneers will tell "how they did it."

R. Babbitt, of Grove, was in town Saturday. He is well pleased with the financial result of the fishing season, and intends to purchase a fleet-footed span of horses for next season's work.

D. Spencer, who had the misfortune to dislocate his right shoulder, and break the collar bone, last week, by falling from a wagon, is improving rapidly under the skillful care of Dr. Leighton.

Elmer Ostrander, Pere Cheney P. O., would be glad to find his team, which strayed away about three weeks ago. A sorrel and gray, the sorrel wearing a poke. Any one having seen them will confer a great favor, by sending him word.

Last Thursday, after long months of suffering, Mrs. Lucy Clark, nee Shellenbarger, laid down the life which had become a burden, and entered into rest. She was buried Saturday. The funeral at the M. E. Church was largely attended.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, returned from Buffalo, Monday morning. He is more than satisfied with his trip. 380 of his old regiment were present, and were given a place in the grand parade, with their old regimental colors. The regiment were most royally entertained by Dr. Harrington, one of their comrades, residing in Buffalo.

We have secured 25 bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat, from Hon. Franklin Wells, of Constantine, President of the State Board of Agriculture, whose name alone is a guarantee of its purity, for N. Michelson, who will sow it on his Houghton Lake farm. The reports this year show it to be the strongest wheat, and to give the best yield of any in this state.

It is strange, that some people who say they never read patent medicine advertisements will be found lugging home every now and then a bottle of some favorite medicine of theirs. We don't bother you with much reading, but just ask you to try a 10c trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for constipation, indigestion and stomach trouble. 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For sale by L. Fournier.

Two men giving their names as Bears and Boones, and claiming to hail from Mio, were arrested Monday evening on the charge of passing counterfeit money. They were here with a team belonging to Marsh Bros., lumbermen of Mio, and offered the money at several places during the day. A dollar was passed at Dyer's restaurant in the evening, and they refused to make it good. The imitation is very poor, appearing to be almost entirely of lead. The Deputy U. S. Marshal of Bay City came up on the night train, and took them in. It was found that they had bought block tin and plaster paris, while here.

Hello!

Did you say that you were not feeling well, and that your stomach is out of order? Well then try a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and you are sure of relief. Constipation and indigestion cured. Sick headache cured. Greatest boon to mankind, and is being appreciated by thousands. 10c will get you a trial size bottle. Larger sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

"The beginning of the school year is signalized by the appearance of September St. Nicholas. The frontispiece is a reproduction of the painting by Geoffrey, "A Village School in Brittany." Charles T. Hill, who has written a number of papers on the New York Fire Department, has another one on "Floating Fire-Engines."

"A Brave Little Coward," by May Belleville Brown, is a story of a prairie fire. "A Soap-Bubble and Its Secrets," by Jacob F. Bucher, is full of suggestions for amusements. "The Street Dogs of Constantinople," by Oswald Garrison Villard, and "Stories of Elephants," by Marie A. Millie, are two interesting articles about animals. The serials are all nearing their ends, and the plots take even a firmer hold on the attention. "Master Skylark" and his little companion, start out for Stratford after their London experiences. There are many poems and verses, and pictures by Birch, Relyea, Varian and other favorite artists.

We are at the Front again

With a full and complete line of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

Ladies and Gent's Furnishings.

We are going to dispose of these goods at prices that defy any competition.

Be fair with yourselves, and hang on to your dollars until you see our

Solid Fact Bargains.

Our Fall Stock presents an opportunity for economical buying that nobody can afford to miss. Our store is crowded with the newest, well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps and Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Gloves, Trunks, Valises, &c. No question, but prices being satisfactory.

Depend on us for perfect satisfaction, and value for your money. We deserve your trade because we give the fairest and squarest opportunity for buying goods at rock-bottom prices.

We give you a cordial invitation to call and examine our FIVE AND TEN CENTS GOODS. You will save 100 percent on these goods.

JOSEPH'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE CITY DRUG STORE!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also carry a Line of PERFUMERY.

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

And an immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS.

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.

J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.

Grayling.

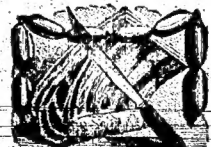
Michigan.

All Professional Calls Promptly Attended.

MEANS PERFECTION WHEN APPLIED TO REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SINGLE SHOT RIFLES AMMUNITION

Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World. Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other. FREE—Our new Illustrated Catalogue. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

NEW MARKET!



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &c., to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS, Grayling, Michigan.

FRANKLIN HOUSE

Corn, Dates and Corned Beets, Detroit, Mich. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00 per Day. Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Ave. Elevator Service. Room Heat, Electric Light, Tile Floors, Etc. H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent without time or trouble from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of casual clients in your state, county, or town, sent free. Address:

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH. August 28th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on October 9th, 1897; viz: Charles Fawcett, Homestead Application No. 9191, for the N.W. 1/4, Sec. 2, T. 25 N., R. 10 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Achil, William S. Chalker, Arthur E. Wakley, Charles Shellenbarger, all of Grayling, Mich. sept-2w O. PALMER, Register.

YOU CAN CURE THAT COUGH WITH FILBERT'S TAR AND WILD CHERRY

FOR COUGHS COLD CONSUMPTION

FILBERT'S Daylight Liver Pills

Removes all the impurities from the blood, cures Biliousness, Indigestion, Liver and Gall Bladder troubles, and all the ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels.

BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AND

HAY,

OATS

& FEED,

AT

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

For Cash Only. During This Sale.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price Wrecker,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month:

The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. George Sheldon, Price 25 Cents

Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "

Queen Bess, by Mrs. George Sheldon, " 10 "

Webman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Do You Want Satisfaction?

THE DETROIT JOURNAL

SEMI-WEEKLY.

is the most satisfactory and popular twice-a-week newspaper published in Michigan.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, is distinctively a Michigan newspaper devoted to the state in all its various interests and is the best, cheapest, and largest newspaper published in Michigan.

MORE PEOPLE READ The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, in Michigan, than any similar newspaper published. Here are a few reasons:

The Market Reports are the very best.

The Latest News is in every issue.

The Editorials acknowledged the choicest.

The Journal Cartoons have a national reputation.

The Journal's Stories are a pleasure to young and old.

There are Carefully Edited Departments for all kinds of Readers.

The Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly,

8 PAGES, 64 COLUMNS, 104 EDITIONS.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

The BEST and CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER published for the money.

IF NOT A READER SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

(Write your name and address on a postal card, address to J. C. Scott, Mgr. Detroit Journal, Semi-Weekly, for free sample copy.)

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.

All new Subscribers to the AVALANCHE, and those who have paid up, can have the Semi-weekly Journal for 50 cts.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, SEP. 9, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Hon. Devere Hall, of Bay City, was a visitor here, Monday.

Read Joseph's new Ad. It will interest you.

BORN—Monday, Sept. 6th., to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Michelson, a son.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Thomas Dally, and family, have removed to Detroit.

Mrs. Seeley Wakeley, of Grove, was in town, Friday.

H. Schreiner, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine township, was in town, Saturday.

John McCullough, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

Mrs. Flora Howe, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday.

A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

Fred. Shultz, of Center Plains, was in town, Saturday.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine township, was in town, Saturday.

What kind of dedication is to be given the new Opera House?

A. B. Corwin, of Center Plains township, was in town, Saturday.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday.

The best line of 5c and 10c goods in this county, at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Arthur and Seeley Wakeley, of Grove township, were in town last Friday.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

James Salvety and S. A. Mason, of Roscommon, have started for the Klondyke on bicycles.

You can save 100 percent by buying 5c and 10c goods at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

E. C. Keadrick, W. Eickhoff, and E. Trumley enter the Agricultural College, next Monday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

There is about \$2900.00 in pensions distributed in this county, every quarter.

The broad smile illuminating the faces of our farmers, indicates good crops and fair prices.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

The only recognition of Labor Day in Grayling, was the closing of the Bank.

If you wish to secure some solid fast bargains, call at Joseph's Cheap Cash Store.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

Ladies' Underwear 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c at the store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Maude Staley started for Chicago, Tuesday, where she will enter the Conservatory of Music.

Mr. and Mrs. John Staley, and Miss Maude Staley, returned from Bay View, last Saturday.

Mrs. J. K. Wright, and daughter, returned from Oden, where they have been summering, last week.

At Joseph's Cheap Cash Store goods are marked down to rock-bottom prices.

Mrs. George Lagewin took the express south, Monday, for a visit in upper Canada.

Dr. W. B. Flynn will be in Grayling, to serve his patrons, from 14th to 18th of September.

Do not forget the Farmer's Pic-Nic, the 16th. Get there and enjoy the day.

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Thursday.

Fred. F. Hoessli, and sons, and E. Founle, of Blaine township, were in town, last Thursday.

Mrs. A. Wakeley, of Grove township, returned from a visit with relatives, Saturday.

P. Aebli drove out to Blaine, last Sunday, to see his farm and old friends.

Mrs. Ryckman, of Grove township, has been visiting in town for the past week.

Fred Hoessli, of Blaine township, was in town, Saturday. His corn and potato fields promise a rich harvest.

Chas. Patzke, of Blaine township, made final proof on his homestead, last Saturday.

O. S. Kneeland, brother of D. M. Kneeland, is the proprietor of the Lewiston meat market.

Elit Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday. He is well satisfied with the crop prospects.

Ph. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday, and reports every thing booming in that burg.

Mrs. L. Bradley is enjoying a visit by her former mother-in-law, Mrs. Philo Strickland.

Chas. Richardson, Superintendent of the Poor, of South Branch township, was in town, Saturday.

L. Bradley intends to remove his family to Bay City or Detroit, in the near future.

A. L. Pond returned from Buffalo, last Saturday, and Mrs. Pond on Monday. They had an enjoyable time at the camp.

Bring your Butter, Eggs, and Huckleberries to S. H. & Co. They pay the highest market price for them.

O. Parsons has severed his connection with the mills here, where he has been employed so many years, and gone to Norfolk, Va.

Miss Mary Staley has gone to Grand Haven, to pursue her musical study. She will sing in the first baptist church of that city, next Sunday.

Levi Clement is rebuilding his home on Michigan Avenue, and will have one of the most pleasant residences in town.

A. Emory, Supervisor of Center Plains township, was in town, Saturday. He has sold part of his farm to a man from Ohio.

Now is the time to paint your house with Sherwin Williams' Paint, the best on earth, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

Mrs. John Hanna, and son, Otis, of Beaver Creek township, returned from their visit with friends at Owosso, last Wednesday.

Geo. McCullough returned to Grayling, Saturday morning. We understand he has returned to stay, and go into business for himself.

Use Borell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Elsie Butler accompanied Miss Leitz, of Columbus, Ohio, as far as Detroit, on her way home, leaving Grayling, Monday morning.

Mrs. P. Aebli returned from a four days visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Niederer, in Maple Forest, Sunday afternoon.

We have two Men's and one Boy's Wheel left, which we will sell at a bargain. Call and see them, if interested. S. H. & Co.

From an exchange we learn that Jay Allen, Receiver of the Land Office at this place, was married at Vassar, last Thursday, to Miss Meta Valentine.

A. J. Rose has so far recovered from his illness as to be around town. He is very correct and dignified in his movements, but his smile is broad as ever.

Homer Jacobs has the job of painting the school house roof, and is ever lastingly daubing the red stuff over the shingles and his own anatomy.—West Br. Herald.

The Epworth League will give a social at the W. R. C. Hall, Friday evening, Sept. 10th. Come and get your supper, and have a good time. Fifteen cents for supper.

L. Fournier has put up a slot machine in front of his store. You drop in a cent and the machine does the rest by giving you a stick of chewing gum.

A splendid single Buggy Harness for \$6.00, and a double heavy Farm Harness, complete with collars, for \$23.00, at S. H. & Co's.

A two year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Benson died last Friday, from drinking Kerosene oil, which the little one got hold of without the knowledge of its mother.

I herewith express my sincerest thanks to my friends and neighbors, for the kindness and assistance rendered during my late trouble.

JOHN CLARK.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The crop of black-berries was never so large, and everybody seems to be taking advantage of them. They have sold as low as three cents a quart in the village.

There will be a special meeting of Crawford Hive No. 690, Friday evening, Sept. 10th, for initiatory work. All officers and members are requested to be present.

EDITH McKAY, R. K.

O. Palmer has put in a small field of Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat, which is a native of Canada, and is most highly recommended by Dr. Kedzie, who is authority on wheat in this state.

N. J. Michelson has his silo completed, and will fill it this week, using his new corn harvester for cutting, and steam engine and silage cutter for the work. Improved machinery pays.

J. W. Sorenson has purchased the property in which he is running a restaurant and news depot, of C. W. Wright, for \$900.00. John is to be congratulated on his purchase, as it is a good location.

Shorty Green, for blasphemous and other derogatory language, used in a store and on the street, was relegated to the care of Sheriff Chalker, for 90 days, by the justice, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hanson started Monday, for a month's visit in Indiana. They go by way of Chicago, will visit at Logansport, and Indianapolis, and take in the reunion of his regiment, the first of next month. J. C. has earned a vacation and we trust, will enjoy it.

At the annual school meeting, Monday evening, Trustees Taylor and Staley were elected to succeed themselves. The census shows an increase of 30 pupils in the district for the year. A full report will be given next week, which will show to our citizens the fine condition of the district financially. All debts are paid, and enough cash on hand to meet expenses till taxes are collected.

A Household Necessity.

No family should be without Foley's Colic Cure, for all bowel complaints. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The first beet sugar crop ever raised in the state, has just been harvested at Saganing, and experts pronounce the quantity and quality of the crop far beyond their expectations.

Found.

At Fournier's Drug Store, a marvelous cure for all kidney complaints, nervous exhaustion, and female weakness. It is Foley's Kidney Cure.

Mrs. Fannie Eickhoff, of Grayling, arrived Monday evening to visit her daughter, wife of Rev. S. G. Taylor and make the acquaintance of her new granddaughter. Mrs. Eickhoff is prominent in the work of the W. R. C. in this state.—Cheboygan Tribune.

BONFIELD, Ill. Aug. 14, 1895.

"I am subject to Cramps and Colic, and have used many remedies, but find Foley's Colic Cure beats them all." W. L. YEATS. For sale by L. Fournier.

Nearly all of our Northern Michigan Counties are shipping cattle east. Six car loads were taken out of Presque Isle county, last week. As the country is developed, cattle raising promises to be an important industry.

Dangerous Drinking Water.

Death lurks in impure water. It breeds diseases, often in epidemic form. The first symptom is looseness of the bowels. These diseases are checked by taking Foley's Colic Cure. For sale by L. Fournier.

Lumberman Henry Bates is the proud father of a son. The important family event occurred Wednesday, September 1st, and Mr. Bates took a holiday to celebrate the event with his friends, and pass around the cigars. He likewise called in and subscribed for the Herald.—Osgood Co. Herald.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Eczema, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

List of Letters

Remain in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Sep. 4th, 1897.

Borg, L. H. Mrs. Penn, J. H. Bloomer, R. Mrs. Gales, Alice, Mrs. Miller, John.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Advertised.'

Wm. Braden, P. M.

THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT
WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU
ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,
GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily, Don't fail to see our new line of
GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your
SHOES.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we
CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

School Books!! SCHOOL BOOKS!!

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE
Is Headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all descriptions.

TABLETS from ONE CENT UP. With every FIVE and TEN CENT Tablet bought of us, we give you a

RULER FREE OF CHARGE.
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
DRUGGIST AND BOOKSELLER,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A special dispatch from Lansing to the Detroit Journal, says that Fish Commissioner Dickinson, and Senator Preston, after failing to get a piece of state land along the AuSable, bought a tax title to 40 acres in this county, on which they will have a summer camp for fishing purposes.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head, and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and above all a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Many new settlers are going into northern Ogemaw, Roscommon, and Crawford counties, land being offered for 10 cents an acre. Nearly three hundred families from Ohio, Indiana and other states have recently arrived.—Standish Cor. Detroit Tribune.

What it Means.
When we advertise that we will guarantee Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters, Bucklin's Arnica Salve, or Dr. King's New Life Pills, it means that we are authorized by the proprietors to sell these remedies on a positive guarantee, that if purchaser is not satisfied with the results, we will refund the purchase price. These medicines have been sold on this guarantee for many years, and there could be no more conclusive evidence of their great merit. Ask about them and give them a trial. Sold at Fournier's Drug Store.

Oscoda county boasts of the largest school district in the state. It was created by act of the last legislature, and comprises the townships of Big Creek and Mentor, and is 12 by 24 miles.

LADIE'S!

Special:
LADIE'S OXFORD SLIPS, in black, worth \$1.25. For one week.

Special:
LADIE'S OXFORD SLIPS, in black, worth \$1.25. For one week.

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LADIE'S OXFORD SLIPS, in black, worth \$1.25. For one week.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

3:05 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P. M.

4:25 A. M. Mackinac Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:30 A. M.

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinac Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

5:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

4:00 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 7:25 A. M. Detroit, 7:50 A. M.

9:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 5:15 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation, DEPART 9:30 A. M. Ar. 1:45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain real estate mortgage made by Jacob Lehtinen and Mary L. Lehtinen, his wife, to Jens Michelson, which mortgage bears date Feb. 28th A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 30th day of February A. D. 1896, in Liber B of mortgages, on pages 273 and 274, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of ninety-seven and forty-five one hundred dollars (\$97.45) as principal and interest, and the sum of four and five hundredths dollars (\$4.05) as taxes paid by the mortgagee, and the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) attorney's fee, provided for in said mortgage and by statute, and there is yet to be received upon said mortgage the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) as principal, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity to recover the money secured by said mortgage having been instituted.

Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage up to date hereof, with interest cost and attorney's fee authorized by statute, the premises being described as the North-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section thirty six (36) of Township twenty-seven (27) North of Range (14) West, in Crawford County, Mich., containing forty acres of land be the same more or less. Said sale will be subject to the usual terms of mortgage sales, to become due of principal upon said mortgage.

Dated August 10th A. D. 1897.

JENS MICHELSON, Mortgagee.

JAMES E. WRIGHT, Atty. for Mortgagee. aug 13-14w

Yerington's College,

St. Louis, Michigan, will open its seventh year Sept. 27th, 1897. Courses—Teachers' Commercial Shortland Penmanship, English, Music, Education and Physical Culture. Tuition: For any or all studies in the college, 12 weeks, \$10; 24 weeks, \$18; 36 weeks, \$25. The common Branches (Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography) with private lessons in Music, and all free class drills for above tuition. The common Branches with all free class drills, without private lessons in music, only \$10 a year. Free class drills in Latin and German. Students may club where they have use of Boarding House, complete, for 50 cents a week, and furnish their own provisions for a table. All studies in the college handled by professionals. Our Commercial and Shortland courses, add the latest and best methods in the latest styles. Not on our own traditions, but on the latest and best methods in the latest styles. Drop in for free catalogue to

July 22-14w

C. W. YERINGTON, St. Louis, Mich.

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PALACE STEAMER, CITY OF ALPENA.

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Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit & Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or

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IS OWNER OF DAWSON.

THE BARNEY BARNATO OF THE KLONDIKE.

Remarkable Success of Joseph Ladue—Owne Land of Untold Value—One of Twenty Who Went Out Penniless and Found Millions at Their Feet.

A Fortune in One Year.
Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike gold region, has returned to his former home at Schuylers Falls, New York. He returns to civilization from bleak Alaska to claim for his bride the woman whose parents frowned upon his suit years ago. Mr. Ladue left home in 1882 for the Northwest. At that time he was 35 years old. When the gold fever broke out in a mild form two years ago he went to Alaska, after a failure in the Black Hills, and found enough to



JOSEPH LADUE.
Tall him of greater things later on. He returned to his home, but later went back to Alaska, took up a claim in the very heart of the country, paid for a



DAWSON CITY, THE "METROPOLIS" OF THE GOLD REGION.

certain quantity of land which was then for sale at a very low figure, and started in to look for gold.

His first find brought settlers there by the dozen. "Dawson" the place was called, and as the owner sold off small portions of the land his fame grew and spread. He now owns Dawson, having



LADUE'S HOME IN DAWSON.

old but little, and is so many times a millionaire that his wealth cannot be estimated. He is the Barnato of Alaska, the man who struck it rich, and knowing a good thing when he saw it, held on to it. It is only another tale of South African luck, but much nearer home—enviably near.

At present, if you want to get to Alaska and become a Barnato, there are two ways of going. One is by sea and the other is overland. If you take the sea route you can start by steamship from Seattle, and, crossing the Gulf of Alaska, touch first at Unalaska, passing through the Aleutian Islands. From there the route lies directly north, getting colder and colder every minute. Here you will need all the Arctic wraps you have brought with you. The ship's fare will be warm, nourishing food—cereals, chocolate, meats and spices. But for all that you will need fur overcoats, fur hoods, blanket wraps, woolen mittens and big, warm, fur-lined bags in which to sleep. For one going from a very warm city into this region the change is so great and so sudden that there is sure to be great suffering, and many of the would-be Barnatos turn back.

The steamship stops at St. Michael's, and here, within sight of Bering sea, almost within hailing distance of the Bering strait, you leave the steamship and start inland to search for gold.

The Barnatos have nearly all followed the Yukon. It leads into Klondike, and one of its tributaries is the Klondike River. Dawson, Joseph Ladue



JACK McQUESTEN.
"The Father of the Yukon."

Barnato's town is on the Yukon; and Circle City, another rich spot, lies on its banks. Land is for sale here very cheap. Or you can do as many prospectors have done—start in hunting for gold without making too many inquiries. The find is so sudden that there is no sharp line drawn between that

TWO WAYS OF CROSSING MILES' CANYON, ON THE YUKON.



which is sold and that which belongs to the United States, and a man is free to hunt where he will. For your own comfort, however, it is well to have some definite arrangement made with the nearest authorities, so as to avoid trouble in case of a rich find.

Another way to reach the gold fields is by the overland route. Many journey this way in wagons, as they went to "Pike's Peak or Bust" years ago. The route begins at Seattle and follows the coast north past Sitka, past Juneau and through the Chitchee pass, and so north through the gold fields to Dawson. The "hills" here are rich, and when Klondike is reached, on the other side of Dawson, a man finds himself in the very midst of the gold country. The distance to be traversed is great, and the journey is a long, hard one, but, notwithstanding this, thousands are struggling, Alaska-wards.

It cost Ladue nothing to become a Barnato. But those who want to follow in his footsteps will need something like \$1,000 in money. The country is more thickly populated now and prices have gone up, whereas they used to be



PRINCESS OF THE KAFFIRS.

next to nothing. At Circle City you must now pay \$40 for a fur coat when you used to get one for \$5. And flour, sugar and spices, the absolute necessities, have advanced 50 per cent. The luxuries—tea, coffee, eggs and butter—are bringing fancy prices, so that a man now needs ten times the sum required a year ago for traveling through the settlements of Alaska.

It is certainly true that better "lands" are being made in American territory than in British Columbia. Four hundred miles southeast of Dawson, on the Pelly river, there has been a "find" located that is richer than any yet discovered. Prospectors say that as soon as attention is called towards the American side of the gold field line and working upon it becomes general there will be gold mined there in greater quantities than has ever been found on the British side of the Klondike fields.

The way to travel to Alaska is in parties of four. These can easily be accommodated in one room, and can travel in one small conveyance. One of the party should be a practical chemist, or understand the compiling of



VILLAGE ON FORTY-MILE CREEK.

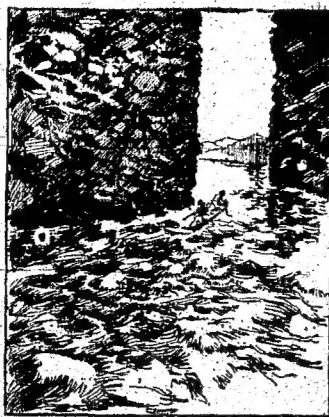
drugs, and one should be able to sew. A woman is of the utmost assistance, but few of the sex have ventured out. In the baggage which the four carry should be pieces of tanned skins, sheep leather, flannel and wool, everything for repairing the Alaskan wearing apparel. One of the number should be able to cook and the fourth should understand the art of putting up a quick shelter. All should be willing and ready to share and share alike in hardship.

One of the hardest things the prospector has to endure is the sight of the sacks of gold dust that are being shipped from every spot and the tons of ore that are being sent down from St. Michael's and south from Juneau. In one day there came advices from St. Michael's that \$1,400,000 worth of gold dust would be shipped by the Wells-Fargo south, and that \$768,000 in dust was awaiting transportation. In one day there came down on the Puget Sound steamship \$200,000 in Alaska gold.

Ladue was one of the first to strike the Yukon region, rich in gold. He settled Dawson City and built a sawmill. However, he found it difficult to get men to work for him at \$15 a day. He has made a fortune out of the mines and will return to Dawson in the spring with his wife.

PRINCESS OF THE KAFFIRS.

Barney Barnato's Little Daughter Who Will Inherit Millions.
Barney Barnato left a little "princess of the Kaffirs" to inherit his great wealth. If the noted financier and prospector really possessed all the money he was said to have been worth this



little lady will come into one of the biggest private fortunes in the world. Barney left another and an elder child, if Mrs. W. W. Blackman, of Cleveland, is right in her claim, for she says that she, too, is the daughter of the diamond



PRINCESS OF THE KAFFIRS.

king of Africa. Mrs. Blackman's mother has gone to England to contest Barnato's will. The mother is a Russian, and she says that Barnato married her in Russia twenty-seven years ago. The Kaffir king was known at that time as Barney Brodskitch, and he disappeared in a most mysterious manner many years ago. Mrs. Blackman says that, although she was very young when her father disappeared, she remembers him very well and readily recognizes him from his latest photographs. Her mother is now at work with her lawyers in England, making arrangements to go into court and contest the will, in which Barnato left the bulk of his hundreds of millions to his widow and his little daughter. The case promises a big fight.

Kind Forbearance.

Frederick Walker, who did such beautiful work in art, and who died so young that all the great promise in him could not be disclosed, began his drawings for the Cornhill Magazine by an interview with Thackeray, wherein he was much agitated, and the great writer proved correspondingly kind.

Walker had an exceeding reverence for Thackeray, and greatly dreaded an interview with him. "Bring him here," Thackeray had said, "and we shall soon see whether he can draw."

So, early one morning, the young man was taken to the author's house in Onslow Square. The drive was a silent one. For the artist became every instant more agitated and distressed. This Thackeray noticed at once, and did his best to set him at ease.

"Can you draw?" he asked, after a little general conversation. "Mr. Smith says you can."

"Yes, I think so," stammered Walker.

"I'm going to share," said Mr. Thackeray. "Would you mind drawing my back?"

So he turned about, and Walker made



PRINCESS OF THE KAFFIRS.

a most excellent likeness of him in that position. If the lion had faced him, subjecting him to the ordeal of scrutiny, it was probable that he could not have worked at all. Doubtless Thackeray knew this, and so took his delicate precaution.

Hands Off!

In connection with the recent death of Blondin, the greatest of funamblists, it is recalled that President Lincoln once made use of him for one of his characteristically apt illustrations. To a faint-hearted delegation that visited him, Mr. Lincoln said:

Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it into the hands of Blondin to carry across Niagara Falls on a rope; would you stake the cable, or keep shouting out to him, 'Blondin, stand up a little straighter! Blondin, stoop a little more! go a little faster; lean more to the south?' No, you would hold your breath, as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over.

Yeast Deemed Injurious.
In France, when the use of yeast was first introduced, it was deemed by the medical faculty to be so injurious to health that its use was prohibited under the severest penalties.

"Is this eighteen-karat gold?" she inquired ingeniously, as the seaside young man gave her the engagement ring. "No," he replied frankly. "It's only fourteen karat." "That isn't as fine as eighteen karat, is it?" "Not quite." But it stands the wear and tear better.—Washington Star.

COL. TOM OCHILTREE.

The Famous Texas Wit Who Has Made Two Continental Laughs.
Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, the famous Texas wit and statesman, became a national character a few years ago when he came to Congress as a Representative from Texas. He was conspicuous to look upon, and he rarely said anything that was not conspicuous. He made friends, and he was so good-natured to his enemies and so quick with his wit that the men who were opposed to him were anxious to get over their tiffs. He was pointed out on the floor of the House as the first native Congressman from his State. It was also related that his district was wider and longer than many of the states of Europe, reaching over a territory of twenty-seven counties, and running from the Gulf to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. This area comprised 37,000 square miles. Ochiltree was precisely the king of it.

Ochiltree went to the top of capital favoritism at a single bound. He was a prince of story-tellers. The beauty of his humor was that it hit no one so hard as it hit himself. He rarely appeared upon the floor of the Forty-eighth Congress that he did not put the House into a furore of laughter. The country members used to declare that he was more fun than the minstrels. His bills and appropriations were jested through. He called himself the "Red-headed Ranger from Texas," and the title was enough to get him a hearing before the busiest committee. It was his custom to send in word to an important session of a close-mouthed and dignified committee that the "Red-headed Ranger from Texas" had a few remarks he would like to make covering a few points in a measure the august body had in its pigeon holes. The admission of Ochiltree meant a good laugh—a long series of good laughs—and it is a part of legislative tradition that the Colonel's stories have done for him what plain, unvarnished and prosaic logic failed to do for others.

Judge William B. Ochiltree, a lawyer of great repute in the South, was determined that young Tom should be brought up in the strait and narrow path. He thought his son would be a quiet man, of gentle habits, and there-



COL. THOS. P. OCHILTREE.

upon placed him under the care and tutelage of two Catholic priests. The priests labored in Nacogdoches parish, where the boy was born, and they tried industriously to keep their pupil in lines of thought that might possibly take him into the clergy. The lad stood it for a time, and at the age of 15 suddenly took the matter into his own hands. He wanted to fight Indians. The priests were powerless, and, with a great deal of shrewd planning, young Tom made an enlistment as a private in the Texas Rangers, starting west for the scalps of the Apaches and Comanches in 1854. A year knocked all the romance out of this boyish ambition, and he was willing to come home and buckle down to his books. He always had some outside plan in his head, and while he was still under his majority in years he was editor of a paper and had been sent as a delegate to the conventions in Charleston and Baltimore. He studied law and was barely out of his teens when his father took him into his office as a partner.

Ochiltree fought his way to a colonelcy in the Confederate army. After the war he told the people of Texas, through his Galveston paper, "to stop crying and get solace in work." His ability was marked enough to attract the attention of President Grant, and Grant made him the marshal for Texas. He and the President became great friends. It is said that Grant delighted in seeing no one more than he did in seeing Tom Ochiltree.

Texas owes as much to Ochiltree as it does to any other man that ever came from the State. He has been untiring in his efforts to keep the State before the public. He did so much in this respect with the papers that he edited he was at one time sent to Europe as emigrant commissioner for Texas. This gave him opportunity for many trips abroad, and he became as familiar in the continental languages as in English. He actually became a feature in the London papers, and the old journals used to advertise interviews with him as the New York papers now advertise their weekly grist of Sunday matter.

Col. Ochiltree has a reputation for knowing more about good things to eat, for having eaten more good things, for having helped more people to eat the best things than any other living man in this country. He is also no second on the proposition of beverages. The good taste in eating and drinking was natural for him, and he declares he protested loudly and indignantly because the nurse insisted he should have nothing but milk during his very early life. He says the good things of life no more than he does the bright men in life. Where he is there is a certain center of keen wit and ringing stories, as well as in his mind. He stands the chuck of the plains as well as the chef d'ouvres of the metropolises, and he will relish the poor stuff of the chapparel if the men are about the table that make the diners forget the dinner.

Nelson's Famous Order.

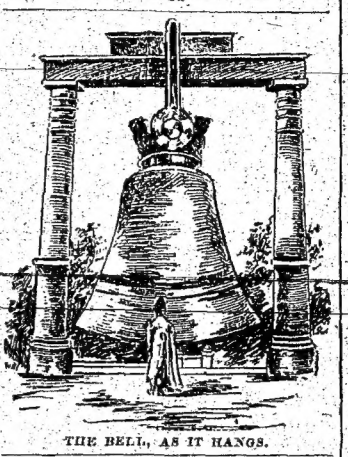
Captain Alfred T. Mahan contributes to the Century an article on "Nelson at Trafalgar." Concerning Nelson's famous order, Captain Mahan says: After returning to the deck, Nelson asked Blackwood whether he did not think another signal was needed. The captain replied that he thought every one understood perfectly what was expected

ed of him. After a while, Nelson said, "Suppose we telegraph that 'Nelson expects every man to do his duty.'" The officer to whom the remark was made suggested whether it would not read better, "England expects." In the fleet, or, for the matter of that, to the country, the change signified little, for no two names were ever more closely identified than those of England and Nelson; but the latter welcomed it eagerly, and at 11:30 the signal which has achieved world-wide celebrity flew from the Victory's masthead, and was received with a shout throughout the fleet.

A MONSTER BELL.

It's the Biggest in the World that Is in Ringing Order.

On the principle that a living dog is better than a dead lion, a bell that is cracked, even though the latter be the bigger of the two. For some time past there has been a sort of dead-heat between the two biggest bells in the



THE BELL, AS IT HANGS.

world, the one at the cathedral in Moscow, and the other at the unfinished pagoda of Mengoon, a little north of Mandalay. If the former was the bigger of the two, it was cracked, and therefore useless as a bell, while the latter, though whole, had dragged its supports down till it rested on the ground, and would not emit any sound. Now, however, it has been resung, and can claim attention as the biggest bell in working order in the world.

In 1890 the Burmese community decided to have the bell raised, and employed the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, limited, to do the work. The work has been successfully accomplished. The bell hangs on a large steel girder, with a distributing girder on the top of it, and the main girder rests on two large iron columns, 25 feet high, which rest on concrete foundations. The bell swings, with its lower rim about three feet from the ground. The weight is about 98 tons, the circumference at the base being 51½ and at the top 26 feet. It averages over a foot in thickness. The bell itself is over 12 feet high, and the shackle, which was intended for logs of timber, about 12 feet. The pin in the shackle has a diameter of 10 inches. The bell was cast about the beginning of the century by King Bodaw-paya as an accompaniment to the huge brick pagoda which he never finished.

BABY HEIRS.

Dorothy Waters Creede to Inherit a Big Fortune.
Dorothy Waters Creede is the little girl to whom N. C. Creede, the famous Colorado prospector, left his fortune of



BABY CREEDE.

half a million dollars. Mr. Creede adopted Dorothy when a mere babe and became passionately fond of the winsome child. Dorothy is not to remain in undisturbed possession of the fortune, for the widow of Creede has signified her intention of fighting for a big share of the estate of her dead husband.

None of His Business.

Philosophers, lazy men and Turks have many qualities in common. So, at least, it would appear from the reply of a Turkish pasha to the British minister at Constantinople, who had asked for information concerning the population and trade of a certain province. "Illustrious friend, joy of my liver!" the pasha's letter began. "The thing you ask of me is both difficult and useless."

"Although I have passed all my days in this place, I have neither counted the houses nor have I inquired into the number of the inhabitants; and as to what one person loads on his mules and another stows away in the bottom of his ships, that is no business of mine."

"Of a truth thou hast spoken many words, and there is no harm done, for the speaker is one and the listener is another."

A Consoling Thought.

Professor (disgustedly)—It's hard to get any knowledge into your head, your skull is so thick.
Pupil—But, remember, professor, for the same reason it will be hard for the knowledge to ever get out.

The trouble is that by the time people have learned to laugh at their troubles, they begin to show snag-teeth.

BIRTH OF THE BLOOMER.

It Is Forty-six Years Since They First Came Into View.

Forty-six years ago the bifurcated garment for female dress was ushered into a cold and critical world, and the mother of this now popular invention, Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, was thereby placed in the niche of deathless fame. Mrs. Bloomer's high social position and intelligence cannot be disputed. She was engaged in editing the Lily, a temperance journal, when her crusade in favor of dress reform was begun, and the columns of that paper fairly bloomed with the advocacy of her radical ideas.

The use of the bloomer is at present chiefly confined to athletic sports, but its originator intended it to have a more general adoption. It was to take the place, on every occasion, of the more cumbersome skirt, which at that time was increasing in size to such an extent that, in the language of a contemporary English writer, the men were "beginning to ask what proportion of the geographical area the ladies meant to occupy." Her own first appearance in the new costume was at a ball, given at the house of one of the leaders of society in the town in which she lived, and she was the center of attraction during the entire evening.

The press of the country discussed the bloomer from all points of view and women in those days had not the moral courage to wear the garment. So it passed into a stage of suspended animation until fanned into life by the necessities.



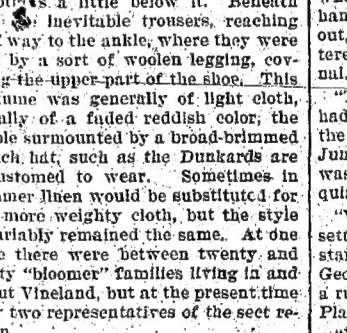
THE ORIGINAL BLOOMER COSTUME.

sides of women astride the bicycle. Mrs. Bloomer wore her garment until she died, but her personal following was small.

Within thirty-five miles of Philadelphia there is a community, a large proportion of the female population of which at one time were regularly the "rational" garb. When in 1861 Charles K. Landis laid out and opened for settlement the town of Vineland, N. J., the inducements offered by him to intending purchasers of land early attracted a large influx of a very mixed element. Among them were the "Bloomers," in faith Spiritualistic and all firm adherents of the trouser cult. All were agriculturists and men and women alike labored in the fields, so that at a little distance it was a matter of some difficulty to distinguish the sex of the toiler. The dress of the women consisted of a sort of blouse, coming in some instances just above the knee, in others a little below it. Beneath this were inevitable trousers, reaching half way to the ankle, where they were laced by a sort of wooden legging, covering the upper part of the shoe. This costume was generally of light cloth, usually of a faded reddish color, the whole surmounted by a broad-brimmed slouch hat, such as the Dunkards are accustomed to wear. Sometimes in summer linen would be substituted for the more weighty cloth, but the style invariably remained the same. At one time there were between twenty and thirty "bloomer" families living in and about Vineland, but at the present time only two representatives of the sect remain.

FRENCH LITERARY CRITIC.

Jules Lemaitre Is Recognized as One of the Best.
Jules Lemaitre is recognized as one of the best of French literary critics. He has done good work in a half-dozen departments of literature, but he is



JULES LEMAITRE.

primarily a critic, who has made literary criticism as great an art as Saint-Beuve did in his day or Brunetiere does in our time. It is a pity that some of his best critical work has not been put into English. Though French to the core, Lemaitre is singularly cosmopolitan, and he is one of the few Frenchmen who have comprehended Shakespeare. He loves the classical writers, but he most delights in the moderns, and his keen analysis of Renan, Zola, Daudet, Ohnet, Scribe and other writers is a liberal education in contemporary French literature.

Natural Selection.

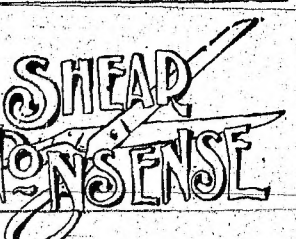
"I don't know what's going to become of that boy of mine. He was never known to get anything right."

"Make a weather prophet of him!"—Exchange.

The Common Goal.

Hurry—What's the great aim of modern life?

Scurry—To be rich enough to get everything one doesn't want.—Brooklyn Life.



It seems strange that when a man is taken in he usually feels put out about it.—Philadelphia Record.

The rescuer—How did you come to fall in? The rescued—I didn't come to fall in; I came to fish.—Harper's Weekly.

Brown—Salt is cheap the world over. Towne—Humph! Did you ever buy chloride of sodium at a drug store?—DMA.

"His lordship exhibited any symptoms of affection?" "Yes. He has tried to find out how much we are worth."—Life.

"Oh, George, our dinner decorations are only white and red." "Well, when we get the bill everything will be blue."—Boston Post.

William Good—It's shocking the way some young men spend money. Jack Dasher—Isn't it? Now I get everything on credit.—Brooklyn Life.

Moss—It drives me frantic to see women standing in a street car. Fern—Yes; I've noticed that it turns your head.—Philadelphia North American.

Inte citizen (to neighbor)—Hl there? Have pedestrians no rights in this city? Scorch (whizzing by)—Certainly; they have funeral rites.—Brooklyn Life.

Ald (charging furiously up)—General, the enemy has captured our left wing. What shall we do? The commander—Fly with the other.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He—I understand that Miss Dorwent is quite a composer. She—Yes, she composes the greater part of what you see of her; every morning.—Cleveland Leader.

Twynn—Dorablaizer won't catch any fish if he wears that suit. I doubt if he'll even see one. Triplett—He should at least seerucker with that coat on.—Boston Post.

Molly—Jack called on me last night and stayed until 12 o'clock. Dolly—He told me this morning that it was—very late before he could get away.—New York Journal.

"Have you seen Maud's rainy day costume? It's too sweet for any use." "Why doesn't she wear it to-day?" "It looks so much like rain."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First tramp—Did yer give her dat gag about bein' too feeble ter work? Second tramp—Yes. She said dat was what wuz der matter wid de gag.—New York Journal.

Mr. Cumso—Fangle, what is the difference between a hectic flush and a bobtail flush? Mr. Fangle—A hectic flush is red, while a bobtail flush leaves someone blue.—Boston Post.

"Then, proud beauty, you refuse my love?" said he. "Well," said the summer girl, thoughtfully, "I don't know but that I might be willing to take an option on it."—Indianapolis Journal.

She—I am quite sure you had too much champagne when you called on me yesterday afternoon. He—Yes; I thought I'd just look around to-day to see if I was engaged to you.—Punch.

Agnes—I put a plaster on Reggy when he went to ask papa for my hand. Meg—That was to draw him out, eh? Agnes—Yes, and it also mustered up his courage.—New York Journal.

"They say your minister—and ours had a race to see which would perform the most marriage ceremonies during June. How did it come out?" "Oh, it was a tie, of course."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"We have rather a long account to settle with Turkey," said Prince Constantine, grimly. "Yes," said King George, with a slight smile, "and it's a running account at that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You old plug," said the farmer to his balky horse, "you actually ain't worth killin'—unless," he added, after second thought, "unless I could manage to git you killed by the railroad."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Weary Watkins: "Say, what is moral courage, anyway?" Hungry Higgins: "I heard a preacher say it was the power to say 'no.' Weary Watkins: "When you're asked to drink, or to work?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Hicks: "Did you hear about Macklin? They called the Rev. Mr. Dudley to his bedside last evening." Hicks: "You don't mean to say he is in a dying condition?" Hicks: "Oh, no; only a bad case of insomnia."—Boston Transcript.

She: "Do you really believe that Gabriel will sound a trumpet for all of us on the last day?" He: "Well, I am sometimes half inclined to believe that some folks will insist upon blowing their own horns, even then."—Cleveland Leader.

Awkward young dramatist (to manager)—Might I ask how my three-act drama is coming on, sir? Has it been accepted? "The three members of the reading committee have read it and think it will do with one act cut out." "I am glad to hear it is no worse, sir." "But," continued the manager, "unfortunately, each one wants to strike out a different act."—Filingde Bantier.

The red-faced youngster had consented to become the new office boy. "I'll give you \$4 per week," said the great and eminent lawyer, as he looked at the successful applicant. In a benign and indulgent way, "Say, boss," responded the youngster, "why don'tcher say \$4 a week. For sounds as though I wouldn't get it."—New York Telegram.

Indignant. "He merely kissed my hand. I could not speak for indignation." "Yes."

"He must have thought me deaf and dumb."

But even in such a contingency, was it to be assumed that the hand was to perform all of the multiple functions that usually devolve upon the lips?—Detroit Journal.

The unmarried men are becoming more coy and more timid every day, and the unmarried women are becoming more aggressive and bolder.

WHEATBOOMS THE WEST

Governors and Mayors Agree that Prosperity Has Set Its Seal on the Land.

(From the New York Journal of Aug. 20, 1897, reading free silver organ in 1896.)

A large number of representative merchants of the West have recently visited New York and have expressed decidedly hopeful views of the business outlook. In view of the fact that these opinions have had a beneficial effect by their tendency to strengthen confidence and promote better times, the following telegram was sent to Western Governors and Mayors:

Will you kindly telegraph to the Journal your opinion of the prospects for a business revival in your city or State, giving what you consider the best reasons to anticipate a prosperous state of trade for the coming autumn.

W. R. HEARST,
EDITOR N. Y. JOURNAL.

To this generally addressed request many answers have been received, among them being the following:

GOVERNORS.

James A. Mount, Indiana.
The business revival in Indianapolis and throughout Indiana is unmistakably gratifying. In this city the improvement has been most marked during the last fortnight, and it bears convincing evidence of being substantial and permanent. It is noticeable in every avenue of trade, and is so pronounced that it is admitted even by the wildest prophets of evil. Indianapolis is admittedly one of the greatest railroad centers in the United States, and one of the most striking evidences of the dawn of a new era of industrial and commercial prosperity is found in the fact that the business of the city at this time is almost unprecedented, the offerings to the transportation companies being sufficient to overtax their equipment and facilities.

D. M. Clonch, Minnesota.
The business outlook for Minnesota and the Northwest is, to my mind, very hopeful. The farmers have fair crops, and will receive good prices therefor. This secures the merchants and the manufacturers a good cash trade this autumn and winter. The railroads will be carrying the crops to market, but it is to be noted that the farmers are not in a position to sell at a profit as in any other enterprise and produce larger profits to the investor.

Robert B. Smith, Montana.
Our people are strong in the belief that more prosperous times will prevail in this State. Our farmers and stockmen are realizing good prices on account of failures in India, Argentina Republic and Australia, and our capitalists are beginning to realize that legitimate business is as safe as any other enterprise and produces larger profits to the investor.

F. M. Drake, Iowa.
From all over the State come tidings of increased business activity. The rise in the price of grain has materially helped in developing this activity, making money more plentiful. Merchants are getting in larger stocks of goods than for some time past. Bank deposits and clearances are steadily increasing, and there is a general air of confidence in the business outlook.

C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma.
Oklahoma has harvested the most bountiful crop of wheat ever produced on a like number of acres. We have a large crop of corn and many other crops. The price of a good cotton crop, our peaches and grapes are not excelled in the quantity or quality anywhere on earth. Indeed, all the products of the soil and farm have been and are being gathered in great abundance. Oklahoma will market \$40,000,000 worth of these things this season, which, at the present increased prices, will bring prosperity to the farmers of the Territory and through them to all lines of business and trade.

E. W. Scofield, Wisconsin.
Excellent crops, the fact that the industries of the country have long been at ebb tide and stocks exceedingly low, and general hopefulness are the reasons for anticipating a prosperous state of trade for the coming autumn.

Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.
The confidence of the people following the settlement of the tariff question, and the bounteous crops which command good prices will cause a satisfactory restoration of prosperous business conditions. Every evidence of the present gives promise of a bright future for Ohio.

W. A. Richards, Wyoming.
Times are already better in Wyoming. Debts, notes and mortgages of long standing are being paid. There is a large amount of money received from this source. There is an increased demand, and higher prices for cattle and sheep caused by the duty on hides and Mexican wool, and on wool, which is also going up in price.

B. J. Franklin, Arizona.
The business outlook of this section is quite promising. Phoenix is enjoying a substantial growth in business. Hotels are being opened, and substantial buildings are being erected in all parts of the city. The three leading industries of Arizona are mining, agriculture and cattle raising, and all are flourishing. The mines this year will yield more than any previous year. Cattle yield higher than for years.

Governor Leedy, Kansas.
Considering the State as a whole, Kansas has excellent crops this year. The large amount of the grain supply in other parts of the world has naturally resulted in a great demand for Western grain and better prices therefor. My judgment is that this will improve our fall trade without doubt.

Stina A. Holcomb, Nebraska.
Nebraska produced in 1896 nearly 300,000,000 bushels of corn, quite a percentage of which yet remains in the State. The corn crop this year will equal or excel that of last year. Her crop of wheat this year is enormous, reaching from forty to fifty million bushels, which, because of foreign active demand, is being disposed of by farmers at much more satisfactory prices than have been received of late. Live stock interests have assumed large proportions, and are constantly growing even with the prevailing low prices. These and many other branches of industry add materially to business activity. Nebraskans have been buying but little during the period of business depression, using their means to meet pressing obligations. They are now beginning to pay.

J. R. Rogers, Washington.
Abnormally large yields of wheat and barley, with fair prices for them, in the grain belt of eastern Washington, a good crop of hops at moderate prices in western Washington, an abundance of fruit at a fraction above the cost of production in all portions of the State, supplemented by gold mine developments along the northern boundary and the stimulus of the Klondike discoveries in Alaska, have tended to give the people of Washington a cheerful prospect.

William P. Lord, Oregon.
Present prospects of a business revival are excellent. Already a marked improvement in business is anticipated. We have large crops with good prices, with indications of a steady advance. Our wheat and oat crops are large. Hop crops are above the average, and prices are much better than last year. The wool clip was good and cattle and other stock are selling for good prices.

MAYORS.

J. D. Phelan, San Francisco.
There is every prospect of business revival in San Francisco. First, the crops have been large and satisfactory; the prices of fruit and grain have materially advanced, and not only has brought increased revenue to the producers of the State, but has inspired them with confidence and courage. The local merchants are already feeling the benefits of this creation of wealth by the men of the soil. The stimulation given to milling by the large and individual prospecting which has been very successful, is especially noteworthy, and it is closely estimated that our mines will yield at least \$20,000,000 of the precious metals this year, as against \$15,000,000 last year.

L. C. Stow, Grand Rapids.
The settled wise policy of our Government, together with confidence among manufacturers and business men generally, assures better prospects. Local causes are crops above the average in our State, with advanced prices for the same. Furniture factories are running on full time, and a large and increased number of municipal improvements give a sure basis for an increase of trade.

Henry Truesen, Duluth, Minn.
The outlook for fall trade at the head of the lakes is very promising. Prospects of a splendid yield of wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas, which will command good prices on account of short crops elsewhere, will bring money in abundance to the North. The lumber market is in splendid condition, with demand good at advanced prices, guaranteeing heavy operations in lumbering next winter. Labor at the present time is in good demand at fair wages. Shipments of iron ore are heavy. All this goes to prove that prosperity will again smile on the head of the lakes.

F. Pennoyer, Portland.
The large crop of wheat in this State, and its enhanced value, owing to a shortage of crops elsewhere, will be of great advantage to us. If we could be assured that these two conditions would be permanent it would restore confidence.

S. M. Jones, Toledo, O.
The people seem to have taken heart, now that Congress has adjourned, and they have nothing to fear from the law-makers, as our State Legislature is not in session. The abundant harvest and good price for grain are causing a distribution of \$400,000 a day from Toledo. The farmers, in turn, are buying implements, and this, of course, starts the industries. Yes, prosperity is here.

Frank B. Doran, St. Paul.
From a jobbers and manufacturers' standpoint, there is much of encouragement. Business is good and improving. Our city trade is excellent, as almost everybody is exhausted from unwise investments in real estate during boom times. The improvement in business is due to higher prices for farm products, from a natural recovery from a collapse, and from a strong belief that the tariff question seems to be settled for four years at least.

C. A. Fellows, Topeka, Kan.
Wonderful revival in business and confidence in Topeka. The railroad shops and all factories are running to their full capacity. More buildings have been erected here in the past six months than in the preceding four years. Money is plentiful, the interest rates reduced and property changing hands at increased prices. Practically no idle laboring men are in the city.

Frank E. Moore, Omaha, Neb.
Among the indisputable evidences of returning prosperity and confidence in the business future of Omaha I might mention the million dollar packing plant now in progress of erection here by Armour, the Union depot now building, the magnificent buildings for the Trans-Mississippi and International Expositions in 1898, now under construction, and the numerous other public improvements which are being made in the city.

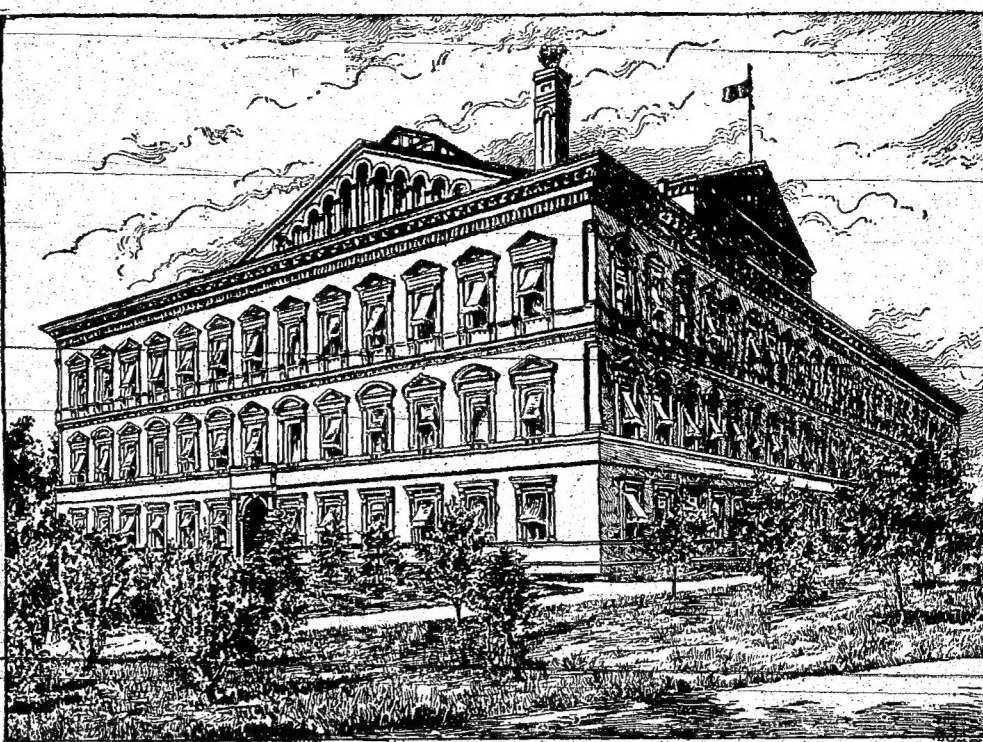
John MacVicar, Des Moines, Ia.
A good crop of wheat and good prices assure a favorable demand for the railroads for business and pleasure. A good business trade in our favor. Iowa has a large amount of corn in crib and a good prospect for the coming year. The situation here in Iowa has helped the price of corn considerably. Iowa has fed, in the last eight months, and is now feeding, a large number of cattle. This has made the feeders considerably money.

Robert Pratt, Minneapolis.
The settlement of the tariff question, the increased prices for our abundant crops, the more general employment of labor at better wages, the appreciation of values all along the line, seem to create among our people the conviction that prosperity has reached us. These conditions, with the return of confidence and the feeling that business is beginning to assume a prosperous business for autumn.

James M. Jones, Kansas City, Mo.
The tidal wave of prosperity and renewed business confidence which is sweeping over this great agricultural section of the Middle West, has swept too far to make it necessary to talk of good prospects. Business prosperity is a real thing here in our midst, and the impulse has already been felt by every line of business from producer to manufacturer.

M. P. Snyder, Los Angeles, Cal.
I have not as yet observed a material improvement in mercantile lines in this city over a year ago. Throughout Southern California, however, better conditions prevail. The crops are better, and there have been bountiful crops of hay, barley and wheat. The pasturage has been and is good. All farmers expect to realize good prices for their products this fall. During the last seven or eight months there has been an unprecedented amount of mineral prospecting in Southern California.

J. E. Crichton, Seattle, Wash.
I expect revival of business from the following causes. Our wheat crop is the largest ever harvested in this State, and prices are very satisfactory; large mills are being erected to grind flour for China and Japan, and while the steamship service is first-class, yet many more boats will have to be added to accommodate this immense flour and mercantile trade with the Orient. The Eastern demand for our cedar shingles is something enormous, and good prices are being paid.



PENSION BUREAU.

PENSION Office is located in the northern end of Judiciary Square, near G street N. W. Built of pressed brick in the Renaissance style of architecture and is 400 feet in length, 200 in width, with walls 75 feet high. The great hall or court occupying the center is 310 feet long, 115 feet wide and covered with a lofty roof of glass and iron surmounted with a dome. Two galleries, one above the other, extend along the sides of this court, supported by Ionic and Doric columns. This hall is used for inauguration balls and will accommodate 1,800 people, allowing room for dancing and promenading. When filled to its utmost capacity it will hold 3,800.

INDIVIDUAL TESTIMONY.

Brief Signed Statement on the Return of Prosperous Times.

The following signed statements from various parts of the country show conclusively that Republican prosperity is a reality:

Lincoln, Neb.—Nearly all lines of business in Lincoln show improvement over the corresponding months in 1896.—Nebraska State Journal.

Peshigo, Wis.—There is an increased activity in the lumber business, both in first and second hands, and the outlook for business improvement is very good.—Thomas Barrett, Editor "Times."

Piquette, La.—The improvement in business conditions is very marked. Sugar planters are making the most extensive and costly improvements of the century, and there is every evidence of enormous crops of cotton, rice and sugar.—H. L. Buckner, Editor "Journal."

Albany, Mo.—This is an agricultural community, and there is little to report in regard to manufacturing. The conditions among the farmers, however, are very satisfactory; demand for cattle and hogs and at good prices; crops large and prices better than a year ago.—H. Orr, Editor "Advance."

Huntsville, Ark.—This is strictly a farming community. Cattle are 25 per cent. better prices than last year, sheep a little better, hogs 75 per cent. better. One farmer told me that he had sold last year at 5 cents per pound; this year the same class of wool off the same sheep at 14 cents.—W. H. Rice and Sugar, Editor "Courier."

Kenon, W. Va.—There is a slow but perceptible business improvement here. The Riverside Iron Works of Wheeling are at work upon a large addition to their plant. A new mill has been completed and is about to start up in a few days. One of the old ones is being rebuilt and enlarged.—Charles L. Evans, Editor "Enterprise."

Prophetstown, Ill.—There are no manufacturing concerns here, and this is an agricultural community. The conditions are clearly improving. Two new creameries have just been organized and others are to follow. A number of the new farm-houses and barns have been erected here in the present year, and in this place the evidences of increased business activity are clearly visible.—Charles L. Evans, Editor "Enterprise."

Anslem, Ind.—Indications of better times are shown by the employees of the Milwaukee Railway Company being put on full time in the machine-shops and round-houses. Farmers are prospering, their crops are better, and the number of new vehicles coming to town and the general appearance of cheerfulness show prosperity again prevailing among them.—H. O. Sanford, Editor "Register."

Muncie, Ind.—The glass, iron and steel factories have been running almost continuously since January, 1897, with increased output. Since January, 1897, has been paid out for labor in the past six months than at any like period in this city. There is a much better feeling among the community, and the number of laborers on the pay-rolls of this city is greater than at any previous time.—John T. Wildman, Editor "Times."

Lacon, Ill.—The Lacon Woolen Mill, employing 80 hands, is running night and day and cannot fill its orders. The Zinc Works at Venona, closed down for four years, will resume operations at once, beginning to show amount of money at interest in this city for 1895, 1896 and 1897, the total for 1897 being materially less than in 1896.—Editor "Journal."

Pittsburg, Kan.—There is a marked increase in the number of men employed here. The smelting works, which had been idle prior to last election, started up shortly after the election of McKinley, and have since been running on full time. New men are constantly being added to the force in the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway shops. There has been an extension of about six miles on the street railway here since the election, and a new electric-lighting system is being put in.—J. T. Moore, Editor "Headlight."

Nellisville, Wis.—Evidences of restored confidence and reawakened business activity are visible on every hand. More money is being spent this year in this city on building operations than was spent during the four years of Cleveland's administration. Large areas of new land are being cleared by farmers throughout this county. Every shop and factory in this city save one is running on full time; banks report increased deposits and collections, and discounts indicate a much improved condition.—L. B. Ring, Editor "Times."

Burlington, Iowa.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shops have increased the amount of work, added an extension and increased the number of employees. There is a good deal of work being done in extending gas mains, electric-light lines, electric railways, and in street improvements and much building improvement in business blocks and houses. In consequence, the number of laborers and mechanics employed is much larger than for several preceding years. The reports from our merchants and traveling men throughout the West are favorable.—J. L. Watt, Editor "Hawkeye."

Columbus Grove, Ohio.—An improvement in business conditions in this community is very clearly visible. The J. P. Jones' Sons Hardware Factory has increased its force 25 per cent in the last two weeks. The manager informed me that he had more orders than at any time in his history.

Stirling, Ill.—The Keystone Mfg. Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, which usually runs very light at this time of the year, has been compelled to increase its force instead of reducing it. It expects to employ a larger number of men this fall than at any time in the past three years. Other agricultural implement factories report a good business. The Cobbs & Drew Mower and Nail Factory have a large increase in orders. There is an unusual activity in the building of residences in town.—W. D. John, Editor "Gazette."

Brunswick, Mo.—The chief business enterprises of this place are showing a marked improvement. The Brunswick Tobacco Works have increased their force in the manufacturing of chewing and smoking tobacco, the demand for this class of goods having increased. The Eagle Flouring Mills report also an increased business. Shipments of flour to surrounding towns and cities are increasing every week, and the merchants are doing better more freely. Farmers are selling corn at an advanced price, and there is a feeling of satisfaction among the agricultural element.—H. P. Lincoln, Editor "News."

Another Gold Plot.

Another horrible plot of the gold powers of England has come to light. Their statistician, M. G. Mulhall, has written a magazine article in which he shows that the "Prairie States," which were the sole hope of the silver trust in its efforts to capture the Government last year, have been not only the most prosperous part of the United States, but far more prosperous than any other spot on the world. Mr. Mulhall's article, it is said, "reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights." It shows in the twelve States upon which the silver managers relied last year—Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas—an increase in farm area averaging 1,500 acres per day, a grain production twice as great as that of France, Germany and Austria, collectively, a meat production twice as great as that of France, an eight-fold increase of grain production since 1850, and a general food production equal to five times as much for each person as in the most advanced sections of Europe. It can scarcely be expected that people residing in a section so much more prosperous than that of any other part of the world are going to resort to a depreciated currency, with which to pay debts, or attempt to deceive themselves by increasing the number of their dollars and at the same time making an equal decrease in their value.

Let the Farmer Think.
The farmers of the country should give their attention closely to a few contrasts. The free traders made a great row over the sugar bounty and the tinplate duty. Their contention was the sheer impossibility that we should produce our own sugar and tin. Already every farmer in America knows that we shall soon produce all the sugar we consume and save a hundred millions a year for the tillers of our soil; and that we are also deep in the tin plate manufacturing business, and that long before this presidential term is out we shall produce in our shops all the tin plate we want, and there are from twenty to twenty-five millions a year for American workmen, to earn and distribute. Now, these are the things that give a boom to prosperity. Contrast this with the vulgar falsification that low silver made wheat low, and all that rotteness of the Democratic imagination.

Mexico Is Yearning for Bryan.
This will be an interesting time for Mr. Bryan to take his proposed trip to Mexico. A late dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "Exchange on New York rose to-day on the fresh drop in silver to 131, and in some cases, 140 was asked. Bankers were in doubt as to what rate to make, in view of the condition of the silver market. Exchange on London went to 21 1/4 pence, the lowest on record, and implying for the Government in meeting the interest on its sterling debt a loss at the rate of two million dollars per annum. The Govern-

ment can meet this loss by economies and using the surplus fund, but bankers here say the time has come when something must be done. A very anxious sentiment prevails, as the people have come to expect a still further decline in the value of silver, and many predict that it will be forced to a point where the dollar will be worth only 30 cents in gold. Importations will be generally reduced and interests of business affected generally. The Mexican Government and the country are confronting a serious situation, the worst for many years."

Civil Service Reform.

In issuing an order to the effect that no removal from any position subject to competitive examination within the classified civil service shall be made except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, which charge the appointing officer must have full notice with an opportunity to make defense, President McKinley has corrected the very evil which has heretofore tended to make hypocritical the entire civil service system. The previous absence or virtual neglect of such a rule has so facilitated evasions of the spirit of civil service reform as to bring the whole thing into more or less contempt. A strict enforcement of the new order will not only lift from the shoulders of Federal officials in responsible positions a load of pressure hitherto brought to bear by clamorous for office, thus giving them added time to devote to their more important duties, but it will also establish merit and merit alone as the determining factor in the equation of public service, and insure that public money paid in the form of salaries to employees in that service shall go to competent actual and efficient work. The American people are ready to subscribe most heartily to genuine civil service reform.

Good Times on the Way.

The miserable business in which the partisan organs of the free silver movement are engaged when they try to fill the ears of the people with complaint and discontent, and pick up only to magnify every adverse trade symptom in order to discourage the return of prosperity for political purposes, is annoying, but it is ineffectual. It causes decent men to be indignant, but it is powerless to stay the oncoming tide. Prosperity has set in, and there are solid figures as well as hopes to prove it.

Prices Go Up in Mexico.

Consul General Joseph G. Dudley, stationed at Nuevo Laredo, in a communication to the Department of State says that as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver there has been a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico. This is true of domestic products. Rents are included in the rise of prices. He says there has been no corresponding advance of wages or salaries. Labor, he states, stays on its silver basis.

Political Pointers.

The gold Democrats are making large accessions to their ranks everywhere, and expect to poll a much larger vote this year than last.

The Populists of the country are thoroughly disgusted with the treatment which the Democracy have given them, and are developing the greatest hostility to further attempts at fusion.

The director of the United States mint, who is the best authority in this country on currency matters, predicts that silver will fall much lower in the next few months. It is already at the lowest point in its entire history.

The money in circulation in the United States has increased about \$130,000,000 in the past year, the price of foreign products has advanced, and the business of the country has greatly improved despite the assertions that nothing but the free coinage of silver would bring an increase of money or prices to the people of this country.

The people who attempted to make the people believe a few months ago that Secretary Sherman had passed the period of active usefulness are saying nothing more on that subject. Secretary Sherman's expressions of views on current political topics are clear, crisp and vigorous, and strike a responsive chord in the hearts of every American citizen.

FARMERS ARE GLAD.

PRICES FOR THEIR PRODUCTS THE BEST IN YEARS.

Large Transactions in Staples, with Prices Favorable—More Wheat Exported in One Week than Any Similar Period Since the Year 1893.

Prosperity for Agriculturists.

A recent Bradstreet's report says: "Special telegrams from trade centers throughout the country emphasize the growing prosperity of the farmer, due to higher prices for almost all agricultural products still in his hands, and point to a continuation of the demand, which has been conspicuous within the past few weeks. The volume of trade continues to increase, and prices are burdening. No such volume of business, largely in anticipation of requirements, has been reported since 1892. Larger transactions have been in dry goods, clothing and shoes, and South and West in wagons and farm implements."

"Another very favorable bank clearings report is found in the total, \$1,140,000,000 this week, which, while it is 1 per cent less than last week, is 40 per cent larger than in the third week of August, 1896; 26 per cent heavier than in 1895; 40 per cent larger than in 1894, and fully 55 per cent larger than in the like week of 1893, when clearings totals were reduced to very low figures. Compared with the like period in 1892, a year of large volume of business, this week's totals show a gain of 13 per cent. Among 86 of the cities reporting larger bank clearings, only 17 show decreases this week compared with the corresponding period last year. Bank clearings at other cities than New York are 17 per cent larger this week than in the like week a year ago, but at New York the increase is 56 per cent."

"Prices for staples continue the favorable movement of the past few weeks, with advances for wheat flour, wheat, new pork, butter, eggs, cheese, corn and oats. Hides are also firmer and higher. Gingham has advanced 1/4c, while the cotton mills are starting up, and jobbers in woolen goods are getting higher prices for spring delivery. There have been large numbers of transactions among iron and steel concerns this week. Bessemer pig is 25 cents higher, and the outlook is for improvement. Sugar, cotton, print cloths, wool and petroleum are firm and unchanged, while coffee, almost alone among the staples, is lower than last week."

"Exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week are the largest in any week since September, 1893, amounting to 5,218,000 bushels this week, as compared with 4,460,000 bushels last week, 2,991,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,389,000 bushels two years ago, 3,182,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,900,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892. Exports of Indian corn this week are also exceptionally heavy, the largest since the third week in April this year, amounting to 3,920,035 bushels, as compared with 3,275,000 bushels last week, 2,769,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,195,000 bushels two years ago, 105,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 983,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

"There are 221 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 214 last week, 264 a year ago, 192 two years ago, 251 three years ago, and as contrasted with 456 in the third week of August, 1893."

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

It Is Strong and Increasing, and Nothing Appears to Check It.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade say: Not for several years have the telegraphic reports from various cities in all parts of the country been so encouraging or shown as uniform improvement as this week. The markets are called crazy by some, but fairly represent the people whose confidence in the future is strong and increasing. Nothing appears to check it. Rumors of injury to crops are not sufficiently supported to have much influence. The one temporary hindrance is the strike of bituminous coal miners, which interferes as yet little with industries, and seems likely to terminate within a week. The demand for money improves, taking from New York to the interior about half a million more than was received during the week, and offerings of commercial loans are much larger, including considerable iron and steel paper, and the course of foreign exchange is generally interpreted as an indication that specie imports cannot be long delayed.

The greatest gain has been for agriculture. Corn has advanced a little in price, but is moving very largely so that last year's surplus may soon be marketed, unless the new crop turns out better than many now expect. Cotton declined an eighth because of an estimate promising the largest crop ever grown, but the goods market is decidedly improving, and some of the large mills, after a few weeks of suspension, have resumed work. Other farm products are doing well also, but wheat has advanced about 1 1/2c for the week on actual transactions, with heavy purchases for export. The official estimate of yield is entirely disregarded, except as an admission that the crop will be larger than that of last year, and it is commonly assumed that the yield will be 550,000,000 bushels or more, though recent reports of injury indicating the possibility of a somewhat smaller outcome have helped the advance in prices. Western receipts for the week were 3,844,554 bushels, against 3,974,775 last year, and for three weeks 11,340,267 bushels, against 10,697,137 bushels last year, while Atlantic exports are about double last year's—3,705,287 bushels, against 1,808,347 bushels last year, and for three weeks 9,810,318 bushels, against 5,102,661 bushels last year, for both years. It is well to notice that corn exports continue more than double last year's also; in three weeks 8,516,544 bushels, against 4,119,241 last year.

The iron and steel industry is pushing forward in spite of the still unsettled strike of bituminous coal miners, and the enormous purchases of ore at Cleveland, and also of billets at Pittsburgh, show the utmost confidence in the future. Many additional establishments have begun work during the past week, and while no material change in prices has occurred, the reports indicate fewer concessions to secure business and a much steadier tone. The demand for finished products has decidedly improved, especially in plates, sheets and bars, and in railway supplies, particularly in car axles. The sales of ore at Cleveland have amounted in two weeks to 400,000 or 500,000 tons.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
GRAYLING AVALANCHE.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1897.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Its Assertions and Arguments Considered and Answered.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the States.

This statement is inaccurate and intentionally misleading. The only place in which the constitution "names silver and gold together" is where it declares that "no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." It does not say that silver and gold shall both be coined in an unlimited manner or that either one or both shall be coined at all, but specifically gives to Congress the power to determine what the coinage of the United States shall be, both as to the metals used and their relations, by saying in explicit terms in section 8: "The Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." It does not "name silver and gold together" as the platform says, but names gold and silver together, positively giving the preference to gold by saying in section 10: "No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a payment for debts." If anything is to be inferred as to the relation which it intended that the two metals should bear it is clearly that gold was to be preferred, since it is first named in the only place where the metals are mentioned. If the framers of the platform wanted to be frank, why did they not follow the wording of the constitution in their statement and say "gold and silver" instead of reversing it and saying "silver and gold?"

The first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

The first coinage law clearly made gold a standard by first naming all the gold coins which, it said, should be of the value of a given number of units, and said that the unit should be "of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 416 grains of standard silver." If the advocates of silver insist that this act interpreted the meaning of the constitution and that this interpretation must be followed, why do they now insist upon a standard silver dollar with only 32 1/2 grains of silver instead of the 416 grains which the act specifically names? By their own proposition they demand a violation of what they claim is a constitutional requirement. This act which they claim is an interpretation of the constitution on this question provides that "every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold." If this is an interpretation of the constitution why do these sticklers for its observance propose to violate it by saying that every sixteen pounds weight of silver shall be equal to one pound weight of gold? By their own proposition to change the ratio they admit that neither the constitution nor the first act passed under it is binding as to the future relations of gold and silver as money. The fact that this act specifically said "that every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value with one pound weight of pure gold" indicates that gold was intended to be the measure of value, for had the framers of this act intended that silver should be the measure they would have said that one pound of gold should be equal in value to fifteen pounds of silver. Alexander Hamilton was one of the framers of the constitution and whose report to Congress was the basis of this act, said of the alleged unit, the Spanish dollar, "that species of coin has never had any settled or standard value" while gold has a fixed price by weight with an eye to its fineness. This greater stability of the value of gold coins is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold rather than silver.

If the framers of this platform insist that the first coinage act passed under the constitution is an exact interpretation of the meaning of that instrument, why have they and their party always insisted that a protective tariff is a violation of the constitution when they know that the very first act passed under that constitution declared that the tariff duties which it levied were "for the support of government and the encouragement and protection of manufactures?"

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge and approval of the American people, etc.

The act of 1873 did not demonetize silver, as is claimed by this sentence of the platform. The act itself says in specific terms that "this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, suit commenced or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved," thus clearly stating that it did not demonetize any of the coins authorized prior to that date, while every one of the four hundred and fifty million standard silver dollars coined since the passage of that act is and has constantly been a full legal tender, and none of them is or has been demonetized.

The act of 1873 was not passed "without the knowledge and approval of the American people" as the platform asserts. It was submitted to Congress in April, 1870, printed thirteen times, discussed at intervals until Jan. 1, 1873 (nearly three years), the debates and discussions filling 144 pages of the Congressional Record, which was published daily during the sessions in which it was discussed. The American people had ample opportunity to know all of its provisions, and that there was no popular disapproval of it is shown by the fact that 112 of the members of the House which passed it were re-elected, many of them continuing to serve in Congress to the end of their lives, while several are still members of that body, notably William M. Stewart of Nevada, who voted for the bill and who, in a speech delivered on June 12, 1874, said: "The laboring man and the producer is entitled to his product and his labor measured by the same standard of value that measures your national debt. You require from the laboring man gold to pay the interest on your national debt, which is right, which cannot be avoided if you mean to save national honor; but then give him the same money with which to pay that debt. The question will never be decided until you determine the single question whether the la-

boring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else."

We declare that the act of 1873 . . . has resulted in the appreciation of gold.

It has not "resulted in the appreciation of gold," because gold has not appreciated. Any article "appreciates" in value only when there is an increased demand for it either because of the reduction in the quantity of an enlarged need for it in the current affairs of life. The figures of the best statisticians show that the gold coin of the world and the total money of the world have increased much more rapidly than the population since 1873, hence the absurdity of the claim that it has "appreciated" in value, as the amount for each individual in the world has greatly increased since the passage of the act in question. The gold money of the world has more than doubled since 1873, the silver money of the world has nearly or quite trebled in that time and the paper money has also increased largely, while the population of the world has increased only 25 per cent in the same period. It is thus evident that the total amount of money for each individual in the world is much greater than in 1873 and that there can thus be no increased per capita demand for gold and hence no "appreciation" in its value, while the fact that a large proportion of the business of the world is now performed with checks, drafts and other forms of credit without the direct use of money further reduces the demand upon gold. The mines of the world produce more gold to-day than they produced of gold and silver together in 1873, the silver production of to-day is nearly three times what it was in 1873 and the amount of silver now annually coined is more than was produced from the mines of silver dollars in 1873. The number of silver dollars coined in the United States in the fiscal year just ended was two and a half times as many as in the entire history of the mint prior to 1873 and the total number of full legal tender dollars coined by our mints since 1873 is 56 times as many as were coined in the entire history of the mint prior to the act of 1873.

We declare that the act of 1873 . . . resulted in an appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in prices.

Since it is shown from official statistics that there has been no appreciation of gold but on the contrary a vast increase in its production and coinage and an increase in the other classes of money of the world, an increase much more rapid than that of the population, the cause of the fall in prices of commodities must be looked for elsewhere. This fall in prices is due to the enormous increase in production, and to the reduced cost of producing and transporting the products of the farm, factory, forest and mine. Senator Peffer, in his report to the Senate in 1894 on the cause of the fall in agricultural prices, said: "In Kansas it appears from the report of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture that it costs 50 cents to raise a bushel of wheat, * * * in Pennsylvania the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat is about 65 cents. * * * Wheat in India costs but about 12 cents a bushel on the farm; 12 cents more puts it aboard ship and 25 cents additional lands it on the wharves in Liverpool. This fifty-cent wheat from India competes (in our best market, England) with wheat on American farms at an average cost of 60 cents per bushel. * * * Wage of India farm hands run from 6 to 10 cents of our money per day. The same report shows that the cost of producing wheat on the great farms of California and the Dakotas is less than half the average cost in the Central Mississippi valley, while similar conditions prevail in Argentina and Australia, which through the extremely low ocean freights are also competitors with us in all the markets of the world. The reduced cost of agricultural products, due to the combination of low freights and the use of machinery, finds a parallel in the reduced cost of manufacturing in all lines through similar causes, and also in the reduction in the cost of mining and the production of the precious metals, which thus supply the money of the world at a greatly reduced cost of that prime measure of value, labor.

We declare that the act of 1873 . . . has resulted in a heavy increase in the burdens of taxation.

The increase in the burdens of Federal taxation are mainly due to the increase in expenditures for pensions, public buildings and river and harbor improvements, and any party which would specifically declare against a continuation of these would quickly find itself repudiated by the people.

We declare that the act of 1873 . . . has resulted in the prohibition of the money-lending class and home and abroad.

The census figures show that the increase in debts since 1873 has been, in a very large share of the cases, for the purchase of homes or the improvement of farms, and that the sections in which this increase in mortgage indebtedness has been greatest, have shown as a result the greatest activity and the greatest increase in actual wealth and genuine prosperity. We declare that the act of 1873 . . . has resulted in the prohibition of the money-lending class and home and abroad. The money-lending class can only "grow rich" by the interest which it receives for money loaned, and everybody knows that the rates of interest have greatly fallen since 1873 and that the opportunity for enrichment by this means must consequently have been correspondingly reduced. The enormous rates of interest which were possible in many sections of the country prior to 1873 are now absolutely prohibited by State legislation.

We declare that the act of 1873 . . . resulted in the prohibition of industry and the impoverishment of the people.

Industry was not "prostrated" or the people "impoverished" until the success of the Democratic party at the polls in 1892, and its free trade legislation which followed paralyzed industry in the United States and transformed its communities of busy workmen into idlers, thus bringing "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people." There was never any other country than that of the years immediately preceding the Democratic success of 1892, and never greater "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people" than that which followed that Democratic success. It is because of the "prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people" through the operations of the Democratic party that its leaders now abandon their time-honored principles and ask restoration to power on a currency proposition which has been discarded by the most progressive nations of the world and is being rejected by others as rapidly as possible.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. The adoption of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in true monometallism, with silver as the

money metal. This is proven by the fact that every country which has attempted to retain the silver standard or the concurrent free coinage of both metals at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals has lost all of its gold and retained only silver currency and true monometallism, while other nations making gold the standard and coining silver on government account circulate both metals in large quantities, approaching thus more nearly to true bimetallicism than those which by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio widely different from the commercial ratio of the two metals obtain only silver monometallism. The condition of the people of the countries maintaining the gold standard, or what the framers of this platform term gold monometallism, is one of vastly greater prosperity than that of the people of the countries maintaining the silver standard. There is more money per capita, better wages, better homes, more comforts of life, more education and more general intelligence among the people of the gold standard countries than among those of any of the countries having the silver standard. Mexico, which is probably the most prosperous of the silver standard countries, has a total of \$4.95 per capita for its people, the South American States a per capita of less than \$2 aside from the uncovered and depreciated paper, China \$3.33, the Central American States \$3.66, while Germany has \$17.59 per capita, Great Britain \$20.78 per capita, United States \$22.57 per capita, Netherlands \$24.25 per capita, and France \$26.77 per capita. "Monometallism" has indeed "locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times," wherever it has been established, by the process proposed by this platform, viz.: the unlimited coinage of both metals at a ratio widely differing from their relative commercial value.

Gold monometallism is a British policy and has brought other nations into financial servitude to London.

It is also a German policy, a French policy, a Belgian policy, an Austro-Hungarian policy, a Netherlands policy, a Danish policy, a Russian policy, a Chilean policy, a Peruvian policy, a Japanese policy, and in fact the policy of the most cultured and progressive nations the world over. The United States were to abandon her present system and undertake a greatly enlarged use of silver without the co-operation of other nations she would abandon the company of the most intelligent, enlightened and prosperous nations of the world and join the ranks of the weakest and least intelligent nations, all of which are hastening to adopt the gold standards as rapidly as possible.

It is not only in American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the policy of that spirit of love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

The spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our independence in 1776 and which is still strong in the minds of the people of the United States is not in favor of reducing the citizens of this country to the level of poverty, degradation, ignorance and practical enslavement which characterize the condition of the masses in the few remaining silver standard countries of the world to-day. The only attempt to "stifle the spirit of love of liberty" ever made in the United States began in 1861 by the very party and the very leaders who are now proposing to degrade the working people of this country to a level of those least intelligent and prosperous on the face of the earth.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of the silver mines of the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

A policy which all the intelligent nations of the world have abandoned since the enormous production of silver has brought it to a ratio of 34 to 1 with gold and the divergence of 34 to 1 increasing. The production of the silver mines of the world since 1873 is practically one-half as much as that produced from the mines of the world in 300 years preceding that date, as shown by the highest official authorities.

We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private.

It is now a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where such men as William M. Stewart, John E. Jones, Arthur Sewall, John B. Aldrich, John R. McLean and other silver leaders deprive it of its full legal tender value by making their contracts and loans and rents and interest payable by the poor in gold only. Every one of the 450,000,000 standard silver dollars which we now have is a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the party which asserts even by implication that this is not the fact intends, either to discredit those dollars or to deceive the people, or both.

We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

An excellent plan; but the fact that the leaders of the party proposing this now refuse to follow that plan in their private affairs, casts a suspicion upon the good faith of this public assertion.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the production of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Every holder of obligations of the United States can receive his pay for them in silver if he desires or in gold if he desires. If the Government were to insist on paying in one metal to the exclusion of the other it would immediately discredit its obligations and at the same time injure the standing of a large share of the money which it has itself issued and promised by implication or in words to keep as good as the best. While these obligations call for payment in "coin," that term, when the acts authorizing the same were passed, related only to the coin which was the equivalent of gold in value and purchasing power, and to attempt to take advantage of the fact that the metal of which a part of this coin is now made has in the meantime depreciated in value, and force coins of that particular class upon the holders of those obligations would be dishonest and would lay the Government liable, as it does those who propose it, to the charge of taking advantage of a technicality to do a dishonest and treacherous act. It would bring upon the Government of the United States, as it does upon the men who now make it, the contempt and condemnation of honest men the world over.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in lieu of peace, etc. So are we all of us, and but for the misfortune that the Government of the United States was placed under the control of the Democratic party in 1892 there would have been no necessity for issuing bonds "in time of peace." It is something new for this party, however, to announce a general opposition to "issuing bonds in time of peace," as this has frequently happened under Democratic control of the

Government, beginning with Jefferson and ending under Buchanan and Cleveland.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals; we therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

This means that all the paper money of the country shall be issued by the Government, and would then be either "that money" or must be sustained by keeping in the treasury an enormous metallic reserve, much larger than the one which now exists and which causes so much dissatisfaction to the Democracy and its flat associates of Populistic and socialistic tendencies.

In support of these principles we invite the co-operation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny. A combination of high sounding words, intended only to mislead and inflame unthinking people, and coming with extreme poor taste from a party whose entire record up to the time of its removal from power in 1861, was directed against the "love of liberty" and in favor of "oppression and tyranny."

We hereby declare all trusts and monopolies hostile and dangerous to the people's interests, and demand a vigorous enforcement of all anti-trust laws, etc.

All of which sounds well. But the people are naturally suspicious of such declarations coming from a party which neglected during its four years of power to enforce the existing anti-trust laws, and which framed its tariff law in the interests of the sugar trust, the greatest trust of the land with the single exception of the one which it is now attempting to place in control of the nation, the silver trust.

We demand the immediate recognition of the intelligent rights of the Republic of Cuba, etc.

Which it is generally conceded would be of little practical value to the Cubans, and would probably destroy the opportunity of bringing about, through the peaceful and proper methods of diplomacy, the results for which the people of that island are now struggling.

Wheat's Valuable Lesson.

The silver leaders are utterly unable to explain the rise in the price of wheat, and at the same time maintain their argument of last year. The ablest of them, including Mr. Jones of Nevada and Mr. Teller, have ventured on the task, but all have failed. All are forced to confess that the natural law of supply and demand does apply in the present price of wheat. But such a confession could not have been wrung from them a year ago. Then they were contending, almost fiercely, that wheat was low solely because money was scarce. Increase the volume of money, they insisted, and wheat would go up. But it would not and could not go up without such an increase. Wheat is now at the dollar mark, and even higher, and yet there is no more money in the country than there was last year. And few silver men would not only not be deceived, but the policy stands rejected at the polls.

Now that the problem has been solved, and by a process which all may so easily comprehend, it seems strange that so many people last year should have believed so implicitly in Mr. Bryan's contentions about money and prices. The Nebraska leader and his lieutenants would allow nothing whatever to the law of supply and demand. Silver had been struck down. By that act half of the money of redemption of the world had been destroyed, and hence low prices followed for everything. They picked out wheat for illustration, and now wheat, obeying the spurned law of supply and demand, goes to the dollar mark. Short crops abroad, which created a demand for the American wheat supply, kindred spots out of the illustration, and force a confession from the silver leaders which completely disjoints all of the fine-spin theories upon which they tried to put Mr. Bryan into the White House—Washington Star.

Myers and McLean.

At the recent Democratic State convention Allen O. Myers was the personal representative of John R. McLean. As such he not only carried out the wishes of his chief, but was, in fact, the most influential Democrat in all that gathering. He dictated the platform, and on the Sunday before the convention, which met on Wednesday, told a Blade representative exactly what it would contain, and he told it straight.

Myers knows McLean well. He was connected with McLean's newspaper for years, and each trusted the other to the extent that he dared. For a time there was enmity between these two men. Myers was not drawing a salary from McLean. At this time Myers wrote a book. It was labeled "Bosses and Boodles in Ohio Politics." On page 213 of this book Myers had this to say of McLean:

He has no morals. He is a stranger to sentiment. He is not a man of scruples. If he has an object in view and he has the money to buy it, in his code of life no law, no man, no community has a right to question his rights or others. When he can get what he wants he gets it promptly and legally. It doesn't seem possible that such a character can exist in an enlightened age. But John R. McLean is a fact. His existence must be acknowledged.

And now this same McLean is boss of the Democratic party in Ohio, and a candidate for United States Senator, while this same Myers is his chief henchman; Toledo Blade.

Is Pension Money Wasted?

The outcry against the increase of the pension list since the McLean administration came in still continues, and we have little doubt that it will go on as long as new names are added to the roll. It is not a popular clamor, for a great majority of the American people, irrespective of party, are in favor of the pension laws as they stand and desire their impartial enforcement. One of our contemporaries thinks it unfortunate that some plan cannot be devised to stop the growth of the list. Death is doing a great deal in that direction. It clipped off 36,000 names last year, and it will continue to clip at an increasing ratio as the years wear on, for even the youngest of the surviving veterans are getting to be old men.

We have, in a recent issue of the Post, explained the increase of the list since the 4th of March by showing that it was due to the Cleveland hold-up. Nearly all the applications granted under the present administration came over from the Cleveland regime. It was the settled policy of Mr. Cleveland to hold up claims and pass them along to his successor. There was no saving to the treasury in this in the

long run, for a pension dates back to the time of the application. Most of the held-up claims were those of widows, clearly proven and sure to be allowed. The Cleveland administration deliberately inflated the work of the pension bureau and kept thousands of poor widows out of the money that belonged to them. If any one doubts this the records of the bureau will prove it. And it is in perfect harmony with the whole course of Mr. Cleveland on the pension question. His views are just about those which his urgent admirer, the Baltimore Sun, expresses in this paragraph, clipped from a recent editorial:

"It will not be long at the present rate before we shall have duplicated the cost of the war in pensions. This would be readily acquiesced in, however onerous, if the money all went to the deserving, but the fact that most of it is wasted is legitimate cause for criticism."

There is unnecessary or useless expenditure. The Cleveland theory, as formulated by the Sun, is that most of the money paid to the veterans, their widows and their orphans, has been unnecessarily or uselessly expended. Mr. Cleveland believed that the pension roll was honey-combed with frauds. In order to test that belief he was supplied with ample facilities to hunt down and punish frauds. He spent a deal of money in that quest, and the result was a complete vindication of the substantial honesty of the pensioners. In his last annual message he presented facts and figures by which he involuntarily proved that the pension roll was a roll of honor. But although his hunt for frauds was something very much like a railway, he met with success in holding up widows' pensions.—Washington Post (Dem.).

Mexican Workmen in Hard Luck.

A special commission sent to Mexico by the Trade and Labor Assembly at Chicago last fall reported that teamsters got \$1 per day in Mexican money in the City of Mexico, while those in the city of Chicago got \$1.75 per day. In American dollars, which, as indicated, are worth nearly 2 1/2 times as much as the Mexican dollar, street car drivers get 75 cents per day in the City of Mexico in depreciated money, and in the city of Chicago \$2.25 per day in good money. Printers in Mexico, \$1.25 per day; in Chicago, \$3. Pressmen in Mexico, \$1.20 per day; in Chicago, \$3.50. Shoemakers in Mexico, \$1.25; in Chicago, \$2.50. Carpenters in Mexico, \$1.25 per day; in Chicago, \$2.80. Bricklayers in Mexico, \$1.25; in Chicago, \$4 per day. Laborers in Mexico, 37 1/2 cents per day; in Chicago, \$1.25. When it is remembered that these wages quoted in Mexico are now being paid in devalued dollars which are worth but about 43 cents as compared with our dollars, which are worth 100 cents, the contrast in earning capacity is something appalling.

Business Still Improves.

Business conditions continue to improve and the reports which come from the highest authorities on this subject are all satisfactory. The latest issue of Dun's Review, commenting on business conditions the country over, says: "Every city reporting this week notes increase in trade and nearly all bright prospects. The great change in business is emphasized by the presence of a multitude of buyers from all parts of the country, by their statements of the situation at their homes, and more forcibly yet, by the heavy purchases they are making. But the customary signs of prosperity are not lacking. The strong rise in stocks, the growth of bank clearings and railroad earnings, the heavy speculation in many products, but most of all in wheat, have made the week one of surpassing interest even to those who best remember the upward rush in 1879."

It Was Not True, of Course.

"No man in public office owes the public anything." The currency organs are publishing the above and creating the state content to Senator Hanna. The Senator is said to have written the startling sentiment in a letter to Attorney General Watson. It must be classed, says the Times-Star, among the things that are important if true. But it will hardly prove useful to the silver Democrats as a campaign issue. Its virtue in this respect is badly damaged by the discovery that it is a pure invention. Mr. Watson declares that no letter ever received by him from Senator Hanna contained such a statement. This early exposure of the fraudulence of the campaign efforts of the McLean-Chapman crowd is a stunning blow to the rampant apostles of free silver.

Wool at Twenty-five Cents.

Cadiz Republican: It is with pleasure that the Cadiz Republican can announce, this week that the price of wool in Harrison County is twenty-five cents a pound. During the past week Messrs. C. M. Hogg & Son have purchased the clips of wool raised by the following well-known farmers of Harrison County, 35,000 pounds in all, paying in each case twenty-five cents a pound. The clips of Dunlap Brothers, township, John Clifford, Green township, S. B. Porter, Green township, R. R. Cochran, Cadiz township; Joseph L. Thompson & Son, Cadiz township; Henry McKee, Green township; John McDivitt, Stock township; Samuel Hedges, Cadiz township; Ross Mansfield, Wayne township; Jefferson County; H. B. Lacey, Laceyville, and Oliver Roob, Green township.

What Would Happen.

"If the Democrats should gain control of Ohio they would send to the Senate a man who would support the vicious principles of the Chicago platform. The State would be gerrymandered, and fifteen or sixteen men, instead of five, at present, would be sent to Congress to support these same vicious principles."—Chairman Geo. K. Nash.

Brief Comment.

The increase in the production of gold in all parts of the world is proving very discouraging to the free silver theorists. The value of the silver dollar has fallen 10 cents and the price of wheat has risen 25 cents per bushel since the free coinage orators were insisting last year that wheat and silver went hand in hand as prices.

The 1900 election is likely to find the world with a billion dollars more of gold than it had in 1890. The wonderful increase in the production of gold in all parts of the world is proving very discouraging to the free silver theorists.

The friends of the free coinage proposition who have been insisting that their pet financial theory would, if put in practice, increase our sales abroad are not discussing very loudly the fact that in the very year in which the country refused to adopt free coinage its exports were the largest in its history, amounting to \$1,032,001,300.

McLEAN'S GOLD BOND.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AND SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

Man Who Would Pay Workingmen in 40-Cent Silver Dollars Demands Gold, and Gold Only, for Himself.

Official Records Show It.

The demand for information about John R. McLean's gold bonds continues so strong that we reproduce this week the bond in full with a brief statement of its history. It is its own comment upon the candidacy of a man who advocates a change of paying workingmen in 40-cent silver dollars and demands good gold dollars, and gold dollars only, for himself.

The transaction in question is that of a contract made by him with the Columbia Athletic Club of this city in 1889, in which he requires that organization to make sundry obligations, amounting to \$70,000, payable to him individually in gold coin, both principal and interest.

The transaction related to the construction of a club house for this organization, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia. In that year he made an agreement with the club by which he sold to it certain lots in the fashionable northwest part of Washington, near the War, State and Navy Departments, and erected thereupon a commodious and costly club house. The price of the land and the club house being \$70,000. This money the club agreed to pay on or before the 1st of March, 1890, and issued bonds payable to John R. McLean, bearing his name upon their face. These bonds he required the club to agree to pay in "gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness," also requiring it to pay the "interest thereon in like gold coin."

There can be no doubt about the accuracy of this statement. The bonds were prepared and signed by the officers of the club and turned over to him, and some of them have since passed into the hands of other parties who now hold them. Not only are these bonds still extant and readily obtainable by those who desire to verify this statement, but a still more permanent and unimpeachable record of this transaction is found upon the official records of the District of Columbia. The details of the entire transaction between Mr. McLean and the Columbia Athletic Club are set forth in a copy of a deed of trust given in connection with this transaction. Among the details of this transaction, which are found on the official records, are copies of the two series of bonds which the club was required to give as its form of agreement to pay Mr. McLean the gold which he required from it. There were to be two classes of bonds, one class amounting to \$45,000, each bond to be for the sum of \$1,000, the second class of bonds being for \$25,000, also payable in gold, and bearing a higher rate of interest than those of the first class; a copy of which is herewith appended:

COPY OF THE BOND.

THE COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BOND.

For value received, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia hereby acknowledges a first mortgage and hereby agrees to pay, to John R. McLean, or the bearer hereof, on the first day of March, 1890, the sum of \$1,000, in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard weight and fineness, at the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, at the City of Washington, and interest thereon in like gold coin at the rate of five per cent per annum, on the first days of September and March of any year thereafter, at the option of the said obligor, provided proper notice of the intention to redeem and pay for same be given in writing to the date named for said redemption. Under the terms and provisions of said deed of trust.

This bond is subject to redemption on the first day of March, 1890, or on the first day of September or March of any year thereafter, at the option of the said obligor, provided proper notice of the intention to redeem and pay for same be given in writing to the date named for said redemption. Under the terms and provisions of said deed of trust. In witness whereof, the said Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia has issued this bond to be signed in its name by the President, sealed with the corporate seal, attested by its Secretary, this first day of March, A. D. 1889. (Signed) COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. CHARLES A. BRADLEY, President. HOWARD PERRY, Secretary.

The interest coupons attached to the bond read as follows:

\$25.00

On the first day of September, 1890, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia will pay to the bearer Twenty-five Dollars in gold coin of the United States, at the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, D. C., being six months' interest on its first mortgage bonds, Class A.

Mexico's Predicament.

The recent enormous fall in the price of silver is driving Mexico to consider the advisability of going to the gold standard. The example of Japan, Russia, Peru and, in fact, all the intelligent nations of the world, is having its effect upon the statesmen of that country, and, followed as it is, by the business troubles growing out of the great fall in the value of silver, warns them that they must fall in line with other civilized nations if they expect to maintain their business and financial standing.

Business must indeed be bright when

the New York Journal, which a year ago was insisting that nothing but the free coinage of silver could bring prosperity to the United States, has published a full-page article showing a prosperous condition in New York and the country over.